THE NATIONAL E

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 21, 1850.

LITERARY NOTICES.

ESSAY ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM. By Baptist W. Noel. New York: Harpers, 1850. For sale by Franck Taylor,

Those interested in this subject will find here a thorough discussion of all points except that of immersion, which is reserved for a separate essay. The especial value of this treatise is, that it was written without consulting any authors but those on the other side. Mr. Noel has become a Baptist by the same independent process that led him out of the Establishment. We should think his argument would be very convincing to those who hold the ritual to be an essential element of Christianity, and at, the same time reject the authority of venerable custom and of the religious feeling connected with any form of ancient observance-His remarks on the moral influence of the ceremony, and on the communion of godly Pædobaptists, are worthy of attention.

PSYCHOLOGY, OR THE SCIENCE OF THE SOUL, considered physiologically and philosophically. By Joseph Had-

Whatever we may think of the pretensions of the Fowlers to answer all questions of philosophy from the point of view of "blood and brains," we cannot deny that the glances we have given at several of their publications show them to be zealously at work to improve the popular mind and morals. The ethics of physiology is a branch of science deserving all the attention it can get. This little book (included in their series) is an exposition of the nervous system, with a view to introduce and legitimate the alleged facts of Mesmerism. Published by Fowler & Wells.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF REV. J. T. HEADLEY. In 2 Farnham corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street,

Mr. Headley is more vulnerable to criticism than almost any writer we know, equally readable, and we are glad to see that his biographer has bestowed a little where it was deserved. Of these volumes we have read (or listened to) a portion of his "Rambles in England," which are pleasant and picturesque. But even here the perpetual egotism of the letter-writer does not accord very well with his flashy rhetoric; and the perpetual contrasts between England and America, sometimes just, sometimes unjust, are a positive disfigurement. Mr. H. thinks (apparently) so much of attitude and effect, that one distrusts his power of truthful description. His forte is strong scenepainting, in glaring colors, to be seen at a distance by gas-light. The nervous energy of his "Napoleon" and "Cromwell" hides a multitude of sins. The various contents of these volumes offer an ample field for the display of his peculiar power, and he seems to have used it well.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCRLLANY. January, 1850.

We have read this Review from the first word to the last, which is certainly the highest praise we can give it. We know of none which combines more excellent qualities as a general review, or which is more uniformly good. Theology (of the liberal stamp) bears about the same proportion in it as Politics in the English Reviews The three longest articles are on the British Empire in India, Humboldt's Kosmos, and Ticknor's Spanish Literature—the last two being written by Professor Levering and George S. Hillard. It is a great merit in the "Examiner" thus to secure the best services of men in other professions than divinity; and it bears evidence that its scientific articles, as well as literary, are meant to have a standard value. Mr. Hillard's concluding article is one of rare beauty and interest, as a picture of the Spanish people and culture. REPORTS OF THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE SALEM

CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. Pp. 70. Very interesting as a catalogue of the "no-England continues to teem. Some of the descriptions appended will make it of considerable value for reference; and it seems to be to the Northern villages what the famous Times advertising sheet ig to life in London.

THE OGILVIES. A Novel. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Franck Taylor.

A very readable book, full of incident, with occasional passages of exquisite pathos. Such is the death of poor Leigh Pennythorne, the boystudent, and the influence it exerts upon the hard character of his worldly-minded father. Without being remarkable for brilliancy or strength, the book is better than the average of its class, and does no discredit to the author, whoever he name from the title-page.

For the National Era. AN EPITAPH.

Ms. Editor: I send you an Epitaph on a Mother in Israel," who lies buried in Green-ood Cemetery. Over her grave is an Italian wood Cemetery. Over her grave is an Italian marble stone, with an inscription written by Mrs. Sarah R. J. Bennett, editress of the Family Guardian. The day before the funeral, a gentleman in this city urgently requested that the remains of "Aunt Dinah" should be deposited as near as possible to the grave of a deceased brother, a late captain in the British army, as she had been instrumental in his conversion. This was done.
The funeral was held in the Congregational church in Chrystic street, and some of the white and colored friends of the deceased (no relatives ing present) followed in carriages.

Dinah Depuy was for forty years a slave in the State of New York! Her brutal a ster, by a b'ow with some agricultural implement, occasioned her to stoop the rest of her life. After her conversion, she supported herself well by her own labor, and contributed to the support and diffusion of the Gospel. During the latter part of her life above. diffusion of the Gospel. During the latter part of her life, she was an efficient and highly useful member of the churches to which she beloinged, in Albany and this city. She had strong sense, deep piety, and was well read in the Scriptures. Her influence in the churches and in families where she visited was great. Few women, white or colored, have done more, in an humble sphere, to honor religion or save souls.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF DINAH DEPUY,

in eminent Saint, who died in New York, March 20th, 1846, aged 74 years. 20th, 1346, aged 74 years.

Born a Slave, converted by the grace of God at an early age, she continued, during a period of more than fifty years, a faithful witness to the power of the Gospel. Although poor and despised among men, like her Divine Master, she went about DOING GOOD, and presented a striking example, both in Life and Death, of the verseity of the promise of our Lord—"Them that honor Me, I will honor."

Being dead, thy voice still speake-May its echoes, loud and long, Reach the haters of thy race, Men of violence and wrong. May it reach each human heart. Who, forgetful of his kind,

The following Ode, by the learned Thomas S. GRIMKE, one of the most illustrious sons of South Carolina, breathes a spirit very different from that which now animates the politicians of that State.-Ed. Era.

ORIGINAL ODE.

BY THOMAS S. GRIMKE.

Who would sever Freedom's shrine? Who would draw the invidious line Though by birth one spot be mine, Dear is all the rest— Dear to me the South's fair land,

Dear New England's rocky strand, By our altars pure and free,

By our Law's deep-rooted tree

By the past's dread memory. By our Washington— By our common kindred tongue, By our hopes-bright, buoyant, young,

By the tie of country strong, We will still be one. Fathers! have ye bled in vain? Ages must ye droop again? Maker, shall we rashly stain

Blessings sent by Thee No! receive our solemn vow. While before thy throne we bow, Ever to maintain, as now, "Union-Liberty!"

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Berlin, December 18, 1849. POSITION OF THE PARTIES.

The parties in Prussia have slightly changed heir relative positions since our last review. The two grand divisions are of course the conservative and the democratic. The first of these, however, is composed of three different sections. 1st. The ultras or the nobles, and owners of noble estates, who are opposed to all reform, and wish to return to the good old times of absolutism. 2d. The cabinet, which wishes to conciliate the people by depriving the aristocracy of their most odious privileges, and the aristocracy by opposing all substantial concessions to the spirit of the age. And 3d. The rich bourgeoisie, which would, if it were not so timid, proceed directly to its object of unseating the aristocracy entirely, and taking for themselves the post of power. During the last few weeks, these sections of the conservative party have been abusing each other in good, hearty German. The ministerial sheets have railed against the Second Chamber, which may be considered the representative of the wishes of the richer bourgeoisie and of the bureauocracy; and the ultra conservative sheets have charged the ministers with "Communism and robbery." This quarreling grows chiefly out of a proposition by the min-isters to diminish the feudal claims of the manor owners on the peasants, and out of the position taken by the Second Chamber toward the Cabinet in one or two questions of finance, and rela-

tions of the Church to the State. The organs of the three conservative parties are firmly united, however, against the popular or Democratic party. This last has taken, in the last two weeks, a great development. The result of the Waldeck and Jacoby trials has been the renewed courage of the Democrats, a conscious-without date, on the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, ence, and a desire to measure themselves with their opponents in the approaching election for the Erfurt Diet. This is the instinctive feeling of the Democrats, flushed as they are by their recent victories in the courts, over the Government. They feel that they could send to Erfurt the majority of the members of the Lower House, at the election of January 30, spite of their disadvantages under the law. This is probably the case, as more than four-fifths of the people belong to the Democratic party. But the wise heads and leaders say, " Of what use would it be to send the majority to the Lower House, whose decisions are of no value unless ratified by the Upper House and the King of Prussia? If the Lower House should refuse to accept the Constitution which the King says must be accepted, the result would be a dissolution of the body, and perhaps imprisonment for the prominent members. By voting, then, we can gain nothing, but we sanction the illegal repeal of the universal and equal suffrage law by the arbitrary will of the King. .

The majority of the Democrats will then, in all probability, conclude to abstain entirely from all the Prussian army can be relied on, the democrations" with which the busy brain of dear New | cy will begin to stir its giant limbs to some pur-

The Constitutional, a leading conservative paper, and the National, a leading democratic one, are The whole clergy is here towered to a branch of the administration. Several cases of removal have recently occurred. At Landshut, the minister was forbidden to officiate. When he demanded the reason, he was told to behave himself like a Christian and make no fuss, for that the Governments, and subjecting the editor to death or imprisment had resolved he should preach no more. onment for life. It is curious to see how, under these circumstances, his adversary presses him on to boggy ground.

One of the arguments of the Constitutional for monarchy is, that the great discoveries in the arts and sciences, improvements of all kinds, are ever is, who has, however, seen proper to withhold his | made, not by the many, but by the chosen few. The deduction is, that political power should be held by the King and nobility!! This is only

striking commentary on the boasting speech of the King, on the opening of the Chambers, last August. Then the state of the finances was painted by his truthful Majesty coleur de rose; now, it seems that the Government was entirely mistane, and that a loan of fifteen millions had been made and the money used, principally for army expenses. The money was thus applied by the arbitrary order of the King, no appropriation having been made. It is now proved that the arbitrary order of the great Eastern Railroad, will most of it go the same way, the Government having exhausted its means, and being quite unable to make face against the expenditures of next year. It will not be long before a Prussian loan will be offered in the money market. In 1848, the Gov-

ernment spy, and reported. The trial was had

quoted by the prosecuting attorney was as fol-"Whoever, by word, writing, print, sign, picures, or in any other way, shall insult the heir apparent, or any other member of the royal family, or the Regent of the Prussian Government, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than three

The severity of this law cannot prevent the princes being made responsible to public opinion in the sense of democracy.

Their acts are freely commented on in all classes of society. Every Berliner can repeat by the hour anecdotes of Prince Charles, or Prince Albert, or of the Prince of Prussia. The ladies Albert, or of the Prince of Prussia. The ladies of the royal family do not escape. Many of the In the discussion, not one word was said against stories are so scandalous as not to be proper for the principle of universal and equal suffrage. All repetition in your columns. That the private the speeches were in its favor. life of the Princes is perfectly understood in its details by the people, was evident in the March Revolution. A fact of that period made a noise in the papers. The palace of the Prince of Prussia had been saved from the mob by the words of Property of the Nation" placed on it. On the next day, a well-known member of the opera troupe was passing down the principal street, when somebody slily pinned the same words to the cape of her cloak. The allusion was understood by all the citizens, as the unconscious bearer

assed along among them. SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The affairs of these Duchies are not yet settled. Seven different Danish diplomatists have been in Berlin to take part in the negotiations. The Secretary of the Danish embassy says very freely that war is inevitable. Some other diplomatists here are of the same opinion. It is probable that the King of Prussia is anxious to close up the affair as quick as possible. Austria, on the contrary, seems to be working in order to prolong it. Sev-Vienna. Austria may suppose that if the affair comes to blows, Prussia will be so discredited in Germany, as to be obliged to abandon her project of a Federal State. But this is a dangerous playing with gunpowder. If hostilities break out in the Duchies, Prussia may not aid the inhabitants, for Russia has intimated that, in such a case, she would take the side of Denmark. The Duchies would of course be trodden under foot, and all Germany excited to the highest point against Prussia for abandoning allies in distress. But this excitement may overflow. The deep sympa-thy of the Germans for their fellow-countrymen in the Duchies may cause a popular movement,

the consequences of which may be terrible to both Austria and Prussia.

It is generally believed here that there will be a fight, and that both parties are preparing for it.

On the other hand, it is almost certain that the armistice beewten Denmark and Prussia has been continued three months longer, commencing with

CENTRAL COMMISSION. The difficulties lying in the way of the entry of this commission on its functions have been arranged by settling nothing. The Arch-Duke John is to lay down his power informally, and the mode of his resignation is not to be used as a pre-cedent for anything. The two Austrian com participation in the vote. They will thus perform an act of dignity, and keep themselves free for the 20th instant. This is an event of really to profit by any future revolution. As soon as little importance, as they can do nothing withou the approval of their respective Governments. As an independent Government, they are not to be considered, but rather as a commission for the convenience of negotiations between Austria and Prussia on the German question.

VARIOUS MATTERS. The whole clergy is here lowered to a branch of a forced occupation of the city by Prussian troops. Lubeck has gained moneyed advantages, Prussia lending her a sum of 3,200,000 rix dollars out of

one of a hundred brilliant ideas of the same sort put forth by the political philosphers of the conservative party.

PINANCES.

The Prussian treasury is an a miserable plight by the avowal of the Minister himself. This is a striking commentary on the boasting speech of the King, on the opening of the Chambers, last August.

Then the state of the finances was painted

The protect the internal tranquillity of those duch internal tranquillity of those to protect the internal tranquillity of those duch in the internal tranquillity of those to protect the internal tranquillity of those duch in the internal tranquillity of those to protect the internal tranquillity of those duch in the state of the same sort prussia as step in advance; for when Prussia can substitute her own armies to those of mile, which would make this from the Mississisppi to San Francisco \$66,000,000,000 but suppose it cost \$40,000 per mile, and we have \$88,000,000 but suppose it cost suppose it cost of the Florida war.

The lecture to-night was devoted to the consideration of the civil and commercial necessity for this means of communication with these new States which are springing up on the shores of This will probably become a law. The Poles the Pacific If the Rocks Mountain the proposition before the Chambers for assimilating the Pacific If the Rocks Mountain the Pacific II the Paci are to protect the internal tranquillity of those Duchies. This is a step in advance; for when

last Friday, and the culprit condemned to six weeks' imprisonment. The section of the law been abolished, but the Monarch declares that it been abolished, but the Monarch declares that it shall be prolonged. The Constituent Assembly has protested in a bold and vigorously written address against this illegality on the part of the Monarch. This address was voted by forty-six members against twenty. The people of Wurtemburg are thoroughly democratic, and the King may yield, unless he wishes to rely on the bayonets of Austria to suppress the laws of his realm.

WEIMAR. This duchy has just adopted an improved penal code, and reformed its judiciary, by abolishing some of the higher courts. All the reforms are

HANOVER. The project of a law for the regulation of towns and townships, recently laid before the Assembly by the Ministry, is a decided advance towards

SWITZERLAND.

A capital execution has just taken place at Ap-penzell, in Switzerland, which reveals a horrid state of the criminal law in some of the Canton The torture exists there in all its enormity. was a woman who paid this penalty to the law. She had been crippled by the use of the Carolina, the Procrustes bed, and the instrument called the Ratholes. She had accused her lover of the mur-der for which she was condemned, and he had been dreadfully tortured, but refused to confes He proved to be entirely innocent. This remnan of barbarism and the Inquisition will doubtles be abolished, since the light of day has been le in on them. The great reformer of abuses is publicity. While on the subject of barbarous usages, I may add, that the brutal scourgings on the bare backs of men, women, and children, are still kept up by the Austrians in Hungary and Italy.

CHRISTMAS. The city of Berlin is busy with preparations for Christmas. In fact, the gaieties have already commenced. Puppet-shows, exhibitions of pictures, concerts, theatrical representations, street fairs, gay with toys, and verdant with the fir trees used to hang the gifts on, are enlivening Berlin.

For the National Ers A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A mother's love! there's naught so pure, so constant, and No human passion will endure like this within the mind; Lightly a soft cheek presses hers, soft as a nestling dove, And quickly through her bosom stirs a mother's tender le Now pile your gold like Inca's high, unveil Golconda's mine

But not for wealth that thrones might buy, would she her How hushed she sits beside its hed, and watches o'er it While oft its little helpless head is pillowed on her breast.

Her thankful tears, a gentle shower, her smiles of love, are heaven; The conscious smile, the kiss returned, and "mother

sweetly spoken—
These are the pure delights she's earned—pleasures, of God

PROFESSOR T. M. POST - PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Tiffin, Ohio, November 20, 1849. For the National Era.

the second of a course of three lectures upon the subject of a railroad to the Pacific coast, by Professor T. M. Post, now of St. Louis, recently of Jacksonville, Illinois. Professor Post has, in an eminent degree, that power of making pictures which clothes even the dead tree with buds and blossoms, and covers every object drawn by his verbal pencil with a new creation of conceptions; that the frame-work is hardly recogn the one with which we were before familiar. But ment had resolved he should preach no more.

Loan to Lubeck.—The history of the intrigues of Prussia to gain the accession of the Hanseatic towns to its federal league would be a curious one. Hamburg has been really forced into measures be forced occupation of the first procedure of the company of the curious one. bility of this road in relation to the ground to be passed over, and the money it would cost to build it. This road, extending over a distance of 2,200 an already embarrassed treasury.

Military Conventions.—Prussia has entered into arrangements with Baden, Brunswick, Anhalt, and Mecklinburg-Schwerin, by which Prussian troops than have already been overcome in the sonetruction. than have already been overcome in the construc-tion of roads now in operation. Our roads a

which the cit of vicineses of the same defined as many a boson and the same defined as many become another than the same defined as many large and the same defined as many large and the same and the same defined as many large and the same and the long before a Frustian lean will be offered in the money market. In 1818, the Gorean many large and have had facilities for procuring information or that many he or some arrival, I have seen considerable of the country, the heads of which the projection of the bold awimmer in the limit of the same and that any he of some arrival, I have seen considerable of the country and have had facilities for procuring information or that the procuring information or that the procure of the country and have had facilities for procuring information or that the same and the many and the procuring of their home. The facility of the collar and the procuring of their home arrival, I have seen considerable of the country and the procuring of their home arrival, I have seen considerable of the country and the procuring information or that the procuring information or that the procuring information or the same and the same and the procuring of the country a

So wholly thou didst love? Then were ye parted? Was the earth That bird, nor flower, nor rippling stream

Could bring a pleasure more Only a deep sense that the charm And that on its broad fields thou stood'st

Thus, gentle lady, have I loved! Thus, lady, were we parted!

And I have lived to tell you this— Aye, lived, though broken-hearted Lady, this idol of my soul

Sold to the land of whips and chains, For gold! for paltry gold! I knew his mother once had borne The fetter on her limb, But little did I think that they

Was torn from me and sold!

Would dure to search for him! For him, whose tameless spirit soared, As the young eagle, free, Yet dove-like in his gentlenes

Oh! when I looked into his face, Shadowed, but full of light, And when I saw his free-born soul, Exulting in its might-

And felt that mind must bear the sway O'er color and o'er caste, I dreamed not—no, I could not dream Twould come to this at last

No more-no more-my noble one Is bowing 'neath the chain. And never can this heart of mine Know joy or peace again

Philadelphia.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. LETTERS FROM GRACE GREENWOOD-No. 8

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Jan. 9, 1850.

whence I have lately returned, but during my brief stay in that city I completely sunk literary triotic pride in the fact that its creator was an and above will soon outnumber in social life. I was too busy to find the quiet needed for any mental effort, and too happy to feel the necessity of writing. I mean that in the society of so many whom I loved, in intercourse with many of vigorous intellect and large life, I lived out all my poetry and talked out all my thought. -Perhaps you will think this a fanciful sort of an apology, but it is no less true.

My visit at Philadelphia was one succession of bright and pleasant scenes. I had returned after an absence of nearly two years, somewhat fearing that those dear friendships which had once made my happiness there, might have fallen away. But I found them still full of generous life-ripened, not withered. It was a harvest season to my

There were many little events of this visit, which had they been chronicled at the time, might have interested your readers, but to note them so long after date would be serving up cold meats. I must, however, be allowed to recall and briefly remark upon some Anti-Slavery meetings, held at the time of the annual Fair. These were deeply interesting, and we were favored with some noble addresses. The one by Mr. Furness was especially beautiful and impressive. This was his first public address before an anti-slavery audience, though he has always held the broadest principles of human freedom, has advocated them incidentally, and bravely preached reform from his pulpit. All honor to him now, for he stands side by side with Freedom's noblest championshis place is now where the struggle is mightiest-

rattling, and crashing, and blazing about us. I never was more terribly excited than by hisstrong, passionate, genuine Irish oratory. It is pleasant to hear Lucretia Mott, after Elder. It is like a soft morning after a tempestuous night—like the and tone to the "Death on the Pale Horse" of and tone to the "Death on the Pale Horse" of and tone to the "Death on the Pale Horse" of the soft morning after a tempestuous night—like the soft morning after a tempestu west wind blowing off the shore, gently calming down the roused and foaming waves.

On the day following, we listened to a brief ad dress from Mr. B. R. Plumley, of Philadelphia. This was an earnest, impetuous outpouring of a

city. One of my first visits was to the Hero and Leander of Steinhauser. The Leander is certainly beautiful above all praise, but the Hero hardly satisfied me. The upturned face of the lover is lit with the glow, the rapture, of a divine love-a mighty, immortal passion. All warmth, all vitality, seem to have left his chilled and wearied frame, and to have flowed and crowded up into that glorious face. That pure and exultant light of joy, breaking up through the cold and the damp, says-" I have found my rest! Here i

The institution of trial by jury is one of the conquests of 1848. But it is far from perfect. The police have too much to do with it. The same than the bedget, the taxes shall continue to be colding the bedget, the taxes shall continue to be colding to the bedget, the taxes shall continue to be colding to the bedget, the taxes shall continue to be colding to the bedget, the taxes shall continue to be colding to the bedget, the taxes shall continue to be colding to the bedget, the taxes shall continue to be colding to the bedget, the taxes shall continue to be colding to the safety jurors, from whom special juries are taken, are all mande by the president of police. The jubility is entiment, however, is too strong to be disregarded, and the juries all over the country are now viving with each other in their acquittals of political forderes. That of Walcek was moral defeat for the Government, and that of Jacoby a political one. By the latter veriet, the jury sanctioned the legality of the acts of the Frankfort Assembly after its renoval to Stuting gard.

This production one that the same of the tax taxes and continue the extention from the Altanie to the jury another the political one. By the latter veriet, the jury sanctioned the legality of the acts of the Frankfort Assembly after its renoval to Stuting gard.

This production one by the three taxes and the continuence of the tax taxes and the continuence of the taxes and the continuence of the taxes and the night to ta

shoulders and the hard, cold rock. The face is wonderfully beautiful in the awful repose of death—a repose impossible to mistake for sleep.

There is death in every limb, in every muscle, in every line of that grand figure. There is some thing indescribably mournful and expressive in the fall of the head, and the drift of the long, wavy hair. Here alone were told the whole tracing store. hair. Here alone were told the whole tragic story. To me, the pathos of this work was in the principal figure alone—I mean in the woman, apart from any motherly or wifely relations. The dead infant was a pitiful sight indeed, but the wreck was the going down into the deep of that fair woman-life, so richly freighted with mature and perfect

But, though mournful beyond what words may tell, there is a beautiful fitness in such a death, for one of God's most glorious creatures. There is grandeur in the thought, that such beauty, unwasted by disease and undarkened by sorrow, should yield itself to "that mighty minister of Death," the sea.

How sweet a place for a form of such majesty to lie in state! On the lone shore, with the stars for holy lights, and with the solemn requiem of winds and waves sounding around her rocky bier! come as widely known for its pleusant beauty, as for holy lights, and with the solemn requiem of winds and waves sounding around her rocky bier! I once spent a twilight hour in gazing on this group. Then my imagination conjured up the doomed vessel, driving on, and on, before the tempest—the dash against the rocks—the parting of the timbers—then a "rhite form on the wreck, leavning a babe to her beckman have hunge it." clasping a babe to her bosom—her plunge into the midnight deep—the brief struggle with the the minight deep—the brief struggle with the flood—the last agony of the mother's heart—till those forms before me grew awfully human—were indeed a dead woman and her poor babe, cast up by the relenting waves, and lying there, so fearfully white and cold, with their still, damp faces New Brighton, Pa., Jan. 9, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: 1 fully intended doing myself the honor of writing to you from Philadelphia, from of the near surf, and the rush and howl of winds. American-a young man, self-taught, and one Croix. American—a young man, self-taught, and one who has never even wintered in Italy. I earnestly hope that he may, ere long, be able to do himand drawn to the river in winter, and brought by self justice and his country honor, by putting this his noblest work in marble. Mr. Brackett is as successful in the real as in the ideal. His busts are admirable. I was particularly struck by one of Longfellow, a perfect likeness; and one, just finished, of the young poet, Baker—a fine intellectual head, and a face of Grecian beauty.

I was much pleased with one of Winner's latest pictures—Christ blessing little children. There is every variety of infantine loveliness in those chubby, curly-headed little ones, who crowd of childhood; and of the group of young mothers—all are beautiful, with the richness and ripe-ness of Eastern beauty. But perhaps there is a little too much gorgeousness of attire, a display of oriental magnificence scarcely fitted to the

It is hardly to be supposed that such patrician dames would follow "the meek and lowly Jesus," to crave his blessing on their babes. We have hardly thought of the little ones themselves as young sprigs of Jewish aristocracy, pretty as angels, and delicate as fairies, but as the children of the poor—players by the wayside—sleepers in the sunshine—swarthy and ragged little urchins, perhaps—born to hard fare and rough usage— small travellers on a rugged road, and so much small travellers on a rugged road, and so much the more needing that gracious benediction which rested softly on their yet innocent brows, and entered into their unconscious spirits with a divine power and vitality never to fail or die out, but to bear them through temptation and want, to make them strong to struggle against the world, and patient in waiting and long endurance.

Here the figure of Christ is divinely beautiful, if not absolutely divine. I was deeply impressed with the countenance. True, it did not express pure power—power in the abstract; it

his place is now where the struggle is mightiest—
he has flung himself into the very heart of the
battle.

Mr. Furness was followed by Wm. Elder, who
broke upon his audience in a perfect tempest of
eloquence—a regular thunderstorm on the Alps—
rattling, and crashing, and blazing about us. I an eye to attract little children, and the tender-

West, which hung near. I suppose I shall be accounted "an outside barbarian," but I cannot deny myself the luxury of "speaking my mind," and saying that, of all hideous pictures which ever darkened canvass, this is to me the most discretized. This was an earnest, impetuous outpouring of a great heart filled with the pure love of truth, and all on fire with the passionate fervor of freedom. It was simply this, softened by the refinement of a poetic spirit, and so if it was not that oratory which took the heart by storm, it was that eloquence which "slid into the soul."

I have very distinct recollections of some paintings and statuary which I saw while I was in the city. One of my first visits was to the Hero and ever darkened canvass, this is to me the most disgusting. It is a coarse and sensual rendering of the Apocalypse, from which the Christian soul must recoil in horror. To me there seems no grandeur, nor dignity, nor high tragic effect, in this composition. The dead are ghistly and leprous, the Christ is neither manly nor divine, and the men are simply brutal. The horses have some humanity, and partly redeem the picture. Two, at least, are fine animals; pity they are found in such bad company. Adieu.

FROM OUR NORTHWESTERN CORRESPONDENT.

ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS, Dec. 17, 1849. Dr. Balley: Having become settled in Minne-sota, I am reminded of my promise to give you such information as I might gather, relative to the condition, prospects, and resources of this far-off Territory. My stay here has been too short to allow much opportunity for personal observation; yet, in the short time that has elapsed since our arrival, I have seen considerable of the country, and have had facilities for procuring information that may be of some service to those who contem-

Mother and Child." This, though still in plaster, is a work of rare merit. The principal figure is a woman in the prime and glory of her beauty. She lies on the rocks of the shore, in a position of exceeding grace, her head thrown backward, her right arm outstretched, and her left yet tenderly enfolding her dead babe. She has been denuded by the surf, though her night-dress is yet slightly attached to one arm, and lies beneath her. I suppose there was an artistic reason for this, but to me it seemed a heautiful thought of pity, this me it seemed a beautiful thought of pity, this laying the soft folds of linen between her delicate so little vice. It is said there is no man here who

> purpose of navigating the river above the Falls, which is said to be navigable for small boats ninety or a hundred miles. A large hotel is also being built, which will be opened in the spring.
>
> The country around these Falls, on both sides of the river, is very beautiful, and, when thickly settled and improved, will be one of the most desettled and improved, will be one of the most de-lightful places in the West. It is now considered the most pleasant site for a town in the Territory. The river at this point is about 1,200 feet wide, and is divided by islands which leave about two-thirds of it on the west side. The perpendicular fall is but seventeen feet, but the rapids extend half a mile above, and nearly a mile below, and present the most merry, cheerful aspect imagina-ble. The Sioux name for these Falls is "Minne-ha-ha"—laughing maters—and is beautifully ex-

> setts, and plenty of room to place the wheels. The whole river may be used several times over, if wanted—for its banks afford excellent mill sites for a mile in length. There is not a finer place for manufacturing in the Union, and, when its advantages become known, cotton and wool will be manufactured here, instead of being carried to New England, and back, for that purpose. There is abundance of other water power in the Territory which may at make Minnesote the great of the state.

tory, which may yet make Minnesota the great manufacturing State of the West. The lumber trade of this country is becoming extensive. It is estimated that six million feet of pine lumber were manufactured on the St. Croix iver the past year, and the mills at this

the current in spring. Farmers are coming into the Territory quite rapidly, but the demand for provisions is so great that a large share of what is now consu brought up from Illinois and Iowa, and sold at very high prices. There are causes for this demand for provisions, beyond those ordinarily existing in the settlement of a new country. More than three hundred thousand dollars are annually paid by our Government to the Indians in this Territory, and a large share of this goes to furnish them provisions, which they are too indolent to produce themselves. There are also two forts, one at St. Peter's and one at the mouth of the Crow Wing river, which now receive their supplies from below. Add to these the lumber-men, create a demand that will require a large farming population to supply. I know of no place more inviting to farmers than this. All kinds of produce can be raised here as easily as in any country in the world, and, when produced, brings more than double the prices com

ern States.
This country also seems suited to the convenience of new settlers. A farmer may bring his en-tire stock of cattle, horses, &c., and settle where he will; he need not go far to find natural meadows, producing crops of excellent hay, abundant for his use. Indeed, I know of no other meadows than these in the Territory, and probably no others will be needed for years to come. Besides these, there are rushes that grow on the banks of some of the rivers, on which cattle will feed and thrive

Around many of the lakes, (which are numerous.) the wild rice is found in great abundance, and is said to be superior to that cultivated in the Southern States. Cranberries are so abundant that they have be-

come quite an article of export. Three thousand barrels have been shipped from St. Paul the past Louis and Galena to St. Paul the past summer, and, from appearances, have been doing a very heavy business. It is the design of the people heavy business. here to have them come up next summer within one mile of the Falls. If they are successful in this, a mile and a half of land carriage will connect the two steamboat landings, and render St. Anthony the commercial depot of the Territory, instead of St. Paul.

In healthfulness, this is unsurpassed by any country within my knowledge. There is no place where the atmosphere is more pure and bracing, or where persons can perform more labor without feeling fatigue. It is already becoming a place of resort for invalids from other States. It has all the advantages of a New England climate, with none of its chilling east winds that produce consumption; and all the advantages of a rich prai-rie soil, with none of the bilious diseases so com-mon to the Western States. Situated on the banks of the great "Father of Rivers," we have here all the luxuries of the South and East, together with those afforded by the rivers, lakes, and forests, of the West. All who reside here seem delighted with the country; and, from present indications, there will be a rapid immigration to the Territory the coming year.

Yours, truly, STATE OF DESERET.

MR. EDITOR: The Mormons are, at the present, Mr. Editor: The Mormons are, at the present, eliciting considerable interest and inquiry in reference to the organization of a new State in the far West, under the above cognomen. Already, it is believed, they have taken about all the preliminary steps. This is progress! In about a year they have pulled up stakes another time, and shifted their abode; prepared for and held a Convention; framed a State Constitution; elected a State Legislature, which has organized and held a session; elected A. W. Babbitt to Congress—thus presenting themselves before that gress—thus presenting themselves before that body for admission into the Union as an independ-

body for admission into the Union as an independent State.

The question arises, ought they to be admitted without strict inquiry? If the half that is said about them be true, they certainly ought not. Let us just glance at a few statements which have been in circulation for some time. By some kind of manœuvring, some twelve years ago, they started a Bank at Rutland, in Lake county, Ohio. When the prophet and his Apostles found that their bank (because it never had any foundation) must go down, they started out pedlars loaded with their bills, which they sold as low as five cents per dollar, though thousands of them were then in circulation at their face. Thus they defrauded the community about to the amount in circulation.

community about to the amount in circulation.

And again, after making large deductions for exitement and consequent misrepresentation, did they act honestly or prudently in Missouri, in their attempts to subvert the civil authorities, and in their fraudulent manner of possessing them-

selves of property, and then disposing of it to poor

And, lastly, did they do any better in Illinois? Thousands here would respond in the negative.

"The very foundations of Nauvoo were laid in fraud." "Thousands and thousands of dollars have been received by them for property in Hancock county, for which they had no more right than they had for lands in the moon." Up to the than they had for lands in the moon." Up to the very last, (and none perhaps was more barefacedly guilty than their present Representative to Congress,) they would sell to A., and before he could get his deed on record would sell the same property to B, getting all they could from both; and after all, perhaps, the title was good for nothing. And, again, have they not played about the same game in politics that they have in property?—sell their vote to the Whigs to-day, and to the Democrats to-morrow, if they could. Whoever doubts this statement can satisfy himself by reading Babbitt's (the present representative) and Hyde's (one of the apostles) growlings over the spoils about the time of the Presidential Election last year. Hyde, it seems by their epistles, got into year. Hyde, it seems by their epistles, got into the Whig market before Babbitt got into the Democratic market, and dealt rather extensively; and when B began to chastise him, he kicked furiously, as may be seen in the respective party papers. It seems, however, that Hyde managed to papers. It seems, however, that Hyde managed to get the price of a printing press, (some \$900.) and Babbitt some quite pretty little gifts from the General Government. So this tremendous quarrel between the two saints turns out at last about like the story about the devil shearing hogs, "more noise than wool." The refractory saint is rebaptized back into the church. The spoils are divided among the apostles out at Salt Lake, and it is the best fellow that "fooled the fool parties most." The fact is, they care nothing for any party, fur ther than they can be made subservient to Mor-monism. While one is sycophantically crouching for favors at Washington, the others are cursing the Union and denouncing the Government and all its functionaries, at Nauvoo and Salt Lake, in

the most unmersured terms. the most unmersured terms.

To be brief, Congress, it is hoped, will not admit
the Mormons into the Union, as a State, without
a thorough investigation of their claims; and
whether admitted or not, they ought to be held
strictly responsible for all the just debts which they have left behind, without the already out raged sufferers having to do more than obtain judgment by fair course of law, in the respective courts of the counties where Mormon frauds have

For a starting point, Congress might appoint a committee to inquire into and report the facts in reference to the purchase, by the prophet (Smith) of a steamboat and some other craft, some years

And snother to inquire into and report the facts in reference to the Mormons virtually setting at defiance the law of the country relative to polygamy; and if the facts are unfavor able, that they be not, or the designated Territory be not styled "the State of Deseret," but "the State of Whore-

"the State of Deseret," but "the State of Whore-dom," or "Adultery," as the case may be.

And, further, to inquire whether the whole movement be more or less than a mere Mormon church manœuvre, to create a Mormon church State, designed to be under Mormon church jurisdiction exclusively? Those acquainted with the church at Nanyac who have seen the names. the church at Nauvoo, who have seen the names of the principal operators at the great Basin, can of the principal form but one opinion.

More from this quarter shortly.

LYCURGUS.

Nauvoo Dec. 15, 1849.

THE NATIONAL ERA

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 24, 1850.

INDEX.-We this week send the Index of Volume 3d, to every subscriber to the Era.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY is again interrupted this week. Next week it will be resumed, and thence continued without interruption till com-

"THE GREAT STONE FACE," by Nathaniel Hawthorne, on our fourth page, is one of the tervention by the Federal Government in behalf most beautiful and truthful productions of that

as low as we can afford—\$2 a year in advance-This is the rule, but it is qualified in several

We allow agents 50 cents for every new subscriber they may send us, 25 cents for every old subscriber whom they may renew. The commission they are at liberty to retain themselves, or allow to subscribers, as an inducement to subscribe. or renew their subscriptions.

Some have inquired why we pay only 25 cents for renewed subscriptions, and 50 for new. We supposed everybody understood the reason. It is more difficult to obtain new subscribers, than to renew old ones, generally-and, besides, we are enabled to allow 25 per cent on new subscribers because, in most cases, they will continue, renew ing their subscription without charge to us, or, at

a charge of only 121/2 per cent. Publishers, issuing newspapers on the cash system, and with no support from merely local interests, must resort to every legitimate means to induce prompt renewals among their subscribers, and to procure constant accessions of-subscribers to take the places of those dropping off. Among such means, we have adopted the plan of making it the direct interest of every subscriber to renew his own subscription, and send us new names, by allowing him to remit five dollars for three per-

sons, provided two of them be new subscribers. Whether he obtain from each of them two dollars, and pay but one himself, or whether he share the charge equally with them, or whether he take \$1.50 from each, and pay \$2 himself, is left to his own discretion. We have nothing to do with that part of the business. But, says one, why not send the Era to three old subscribers, for \$5-why discriminate between

them and new subscribers? We make no disorimination. Every old subscriber is at liberty to avail himself of the offer; and each of the new subscribers, thus obtained, will come under the same rule next year, when he too may procure three copies of the paper for \$5, provided, that two of the subscribers he sends be new. We have found this plan to be a good one, for

increasing the circulation of the Era. It is fair and reasonable-it injures nobody-it is an accommodation to many-it is beneficial to the paper. We shall adhere to it.

Again, we shall send ten copies of the Era, to one address, for \$15. The reason is obvious. It costs ten times more labor to direct to ten subscribers individually, than to one-and labor is high in Washington.

We cannot put our paper lower than the terms just stated. Other papers may charge but \$1. That is much less than the naked cost of the Era We shall be happy to have a large subscriptio list, because it will increase the influence of the paper, bring an increased number of persons under the influence of what we regard sound principles, and because, too, it will add to our means of ing all that we wish to do, and think we ought to do, at this central point. But, we cannot seek a large circulation at the expense of the essential interests of the paper.

A PALPABLE HIT.-Last Friday, in the Hous of Representatives, after some dozen nominations had been made for Sergeant-at-Arms, Judge Wood, one of the Democratic members from Ohio, is reported in the Globe to have said, "that Ohio, is reported in the Glove to have said, "that he rose for the purpose of nominating another slaveholder as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms; but in casting his eye around he could not find one who did not either hold an office or who had not already been nominated; and that he would be compelled to sit down without carrying out his original intention."—Independent (N. H) Democrat.

Judge Wood on the same occasion in allugion

Judge Wood, on the same occasion, in allusion tes of the eight Southern Democrats for the Whig candidate for Clerk, said that he was glad that the Southern Democrats had defined their position at last, and relieved the Northern

rats from any obligation to them. Mission of Inquier to the West Indies. We learn from the London Anti-Slavery Reporter that on the 2d November, Measrs. Alex Britain, embarked at Souther November for the West Indies, on a mission of inquiry into the condition and rel favored by the British and French Go with all necessary introductions to the aut of the several Colonies; and the Ren should they extend their tour bound the Government has provided them with every

For the National Era. OUR CHILDREN.

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

"The beautiful vanish, and return not." They are stricken, darkly stricken; And the shadows round them thicken, Of the darkness that is Death. We are with them-bending o'er them And the Soul in sorrow saith, Would that I had pass'd before them

To the darkness that is Death!" They are sleeping, coldly sleeping, In the grave yard, still and lone, Where the winds, above them swee Make a melancholy moan. Thickly round us-darkly o'er us-Is the pall of sorrow thrown; And our heart-beats make the choru

They are waking, brightly waking, And, enrobed in Light, forsaking They are rising-they have risen-And their spirit-forms illume, In the darkness of Death's prison

Of that melancholy moan.

They are passing, apward passing And their spirit-forms are glassing In the beautiful Above There we see them-there we hear them-Through our dreams they ever move : And we long to be anear them. They are going, gently going,

Where the river of Life is flowing In the far-off Silent Land We shall mourn them—we shall miss then From our broken little hand: In the far-off Silent Land They are singing, sweetly singing,

Far beyon't the va'e of Night, Where the angel-harps are ringing And the Day is ever bright. Till God takes us hence to meet then Where the Day is ever bright.

"NON-INTERVENTION.

The term " Non-Intervention" is used, not lefine, but to conceal a system of policy. It has plausible sound, but a devilish sense. The Northern admirers of General Cass, and those Democrats in the free States who follow the lead of the Washington Union, may think us uncharitable; they imagine that by the Non-Intervention of the General Government in relation to Slavery is meant, its total abstinence from all action for or against the system; but if they will honor us with their attention for a few minutes, we will convince them that its true meaning, as understood by the Washington Union and the South, is, action in favor of Slavery, non-action

In the year 1791, in reply to a petition presented to Congress to go to the verge of its constitutional powers for the purpose of meliorating, and finally extinguishing Slavery, it was resolved that Congress had no power to interfere with the subect in any way in the States. That was Non-Intervention.

In 1793, Congress passed an act, providing for the arrest of fugitive slaves, and their surrender to their masters, imposing upon various judicial ribunals and ministerial officers these duties Was that, Non-Intervention? It was positive in-

of Slavery. From 1789 to 1803, slaves were imported from CHEAPENING PAPERS.—We have put the Era der the flag of the Union; and had any Power attempted to seize an American ship thus em- | ply to an article in the Evening Post, quotes the | the Federal Government would have sought redress at all hazards, and to the last ex-

> Was this, Non-Intervention ? In 1801-'2, the District of Columbia was ceded to the United States, the Government of which reënacted the slave codes of Maryland and Virginia, by positive statute; and from that hour to the year of our Lord 1850, Slavery and the Slave Trade have existed in this District by act of

Is this, Non-Intervention? It is palpable and perpetual action by the Federal Government in

avor of Slavery. In 1803, the Territory of Louisiana, and in 1820, that of Florida, were ceded to the United States, the Government of which, by positive enactment, continued in force the slave laws of those Territories, and allowed citizens of any of the States settling therein, to carry slaves with little.

Was that. Non-Intervention ? When Henry Clay was Secretary of State, the Government through him made overtures to England, for the negotiation of a treaty to surrender on demand, slaves having escaped from the United States into Canada.

Was that, Non-Intervention ? When the South American Colonies were contending for their independence against Spain, our Government used its influence to prevent a descent upon Cuba by the patriots, and even menaced them with its power, should they attempt italleging in its justification that such a movement might produce emancipation, thereby endangering the slave institution of this Union.

Was that, Non Intervention ? By act of Congress, the transportation of slaves rom one port to another, in other words, the coastwise slave trade, is regulated, it being provided that no vessels of less than forty tons shall be engaged therein.

Is this, Non-Intervention ? Some fifteen years ago, a warm and protracted ontroversy was carried on between the Government of this country and that of England, in relation to certain slaves, who, on their way from Richmond, Virginia, in American vessels, to the South, were driven by stress of weather into certain ports in the British West Indies-our Government insisting that according to the law of nations the British Government was bound

either to deliver them up, or make compensation A few years ago, Mr. Calhoun, being then Secetary of State, undertook, in his official characer, to justify the system of Slavery, and denounce s wrong and highly injurious the act by which Great Britain had emancipated the slaves in her

colonies: and the Government, under his influence, sought by the most strenuous efforts to bring bout the annexation of Texas, avowedly and chiefly for the purpose of preventing the aboliion of Slavery therein, and the injurious conse uences that would result from such an act to he institutions of the South. We refer for proof to the State papers of that period. Was that Non-Intervention? Texas was brought into the Union with a large

lave population, and an area large enough for nation of five large slave States, the United States consenting, although they had the power to make the removal of Slavery an indispe condition to annexation. By that act of the Government, a foreign State

slaves in an American Congress and to reclaim its fugitive slaves in any State of this Union. Was that, Non-Intervention ? At this time a bill is before the Senate of the United States, proposing to give some thirty or forty thousand creatures of the Federal Govern-

ment, scattered throughout the States, the power

o arrest, try, and deliver up, any persons charged.

was enabled to secure a representation for its

with being fugitives from service or labor-a bill grossly insulting to the sovereignty of the States Is this, Non-Latervention? But the Washington Union and General Case with their devoted followers, insist that Non-Intervention is the policy of the National Demo-

coastwise slave trade, in seeking to uphold Slavery in Cuba, to prevent emancipation in Texas, as children. and in bringing that foreign State into the Union, granting to her representation for her slaves, in any part of the Union! No-they approve,

Non-action against it. Said we not truly that the term was used, not to define, but to conceal, a system of policy? The Territories now belonging to the United States are free; but Mr. Calhoun and the South porters. claim that property in slaves stands precisely on the same footing with other property, and may rightfully be carried into these Territories, as the common domain of all the States. In the absence of a positive law against Slavery, slaves will be introduced into these Territories, just as they have always been carried where no law prevented. To insist, then, upon the non-action of the Government in this case, in other words, Non-Intervention, is to insist that no provision shall be made against the extension of Slavery into all these Territories. In plain words, the Non-Intervention of the Washington Union, General Cass, and their followers, is Slavery Propagandism, noth-

ing more, nothing less-and they know it. We go for Non-Intervention, in its legitimate, honest meaning, as the doctrine of the Constitution, the true policy of the country. Had it been strictly and uniformly adhered to by the Federal Government from the commencement, there never would have been any Slavery within its exclusive jurisdiction; there would have been no Slavery-extension, no conflict between North and South, no ground for the political agitation of the subject in the non-slaveholding States.

It is the long-continued Intervention of the Government in support and extension of Slavery that has given birth to the present agitation. The non-slaveholding citizens of the Republic have come to the conclusion, that the Government, for the action of which they are chiefly responsible, shall no longer be used, directly or indirectly, in the propagation and encouragement of lavery. They take their stand on the policy of Non-Intervention, as a reality, not a pretence. The Perritories are free-Slavery cannot be introduced into them, without the positive action, or implied assent, of the Federal Government. Neither shall be allowed. Having the power to keep the Perritories free, not to use it when slaveholders are claiming the right to take their slaves there, ourselves responsible for the wrong-it is virtual intervention in favor of the wrong-doer. As one of the non-slaveholders of the country, we insist, and shall continue to insist, whatever may be the | tration. consequences, that the Federal Gevernment relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of Slavery, wherever it has constitutional urisdiction; and this is the only true Non-Intervention Platform. Let the Government assume this position, and Slavery will then remain, as the founders of the Constitution intended it should remain, confined to the limits of the States. under the sole control, on the sole responsibility, of State authority.

BEAUTIES OF THE PRESS.

The editor of the New York Tribune, in a re-

"Still, however, the Tribune was a faithful adtinued so until about the time of General Taylor's arrival in Washington, when the virtue of its editor was found to be growing easier, and before he got home again from Congress he was willing to divide the new Territories with the slaveholders upon quitable terms.

On which the editor of the Tribune comments as

"You lie, villian! wilfully, wickedly, basely The editor of the Tribune was never ing to divide the new Territories with the slaveholders' on any terms whatever, and never offer-ed to do anything of the sort. The scanty pretext formerly trumped up by garbling for this cal-umny has long since been exploded, and whoever now repeats it is an unblushing scoundrel. As such, he shall stand exposed to the gaze of every

To make this perfect, he should have cursed a

MR. FOOTE'S BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

This hill provides for the erection of a portion Texas and New Mexico into a slave State, to has not e called Jacinto; and for territorial Governments for California, New Mexico, and Deseret. in which no provision is made against the introduction of Slavery.

It is chiefly remarkable, as an attempt to do a work of supererogation for the Territories, with the very laudable view of laying them open to the mportation of slaves.

The People of California, thrown upon their ight of self-government by the failure of the United States to provide them a Government, have, in accordance with republican usages, organized a State, defined its boundaries, subject to the assent of Congress, constructed a Constitution characterized by great wisdom and foresight, elected two Representatives to Congress, and a Legislature which has, ere this, chosen two United States Senators, who are now probably on their way to Washington. In all respects, they have given indubitable evidence of their capacity to nanage their own concerns, and to take rank with the original States of this Union. They have wisely settled the Question of Slavery, so far as they are concerned with it; and now, all that remains is, for Congress to pass an act for the dmission of the new State.

All parties at the North are anxious that such an act should be passed; and the reasonable men of the South are consenting. Pass the act, and the area for the agitation of the Slavery Question is greatly circumscribed: the point of honor so much talked about among Southern politicians is saved; for even they have admitted, repeatedly, that the People of a Territory, on organizing a State, have a right to exclude Slavery, and i they do so, it is no cause of umbrage to any other

In addition to all this, the organization of the new State has received the approbation of a slave-

New Mexico and Deseret have, also, each provided for itself a Territorial Government, and their Delegates are here, waiting to be admitted to seats. The Government provided by each is in the usual form; nothing is needed but to refer them to the Territorial Committees in Congress, so that they may undergo a careful revision, and so that the anti-slavery provision of the Orlinance of 1787 may be incorporated in them Why, then, is the Senate, at this late day, to be ed with this mighty work of supererogation? The hill of Mr. Foote is wholly gratuitous-it can have no other effect than to delay settlement of the Territorial Question : to delay the establishment of Governments where they are so much needed : to increase the agitation he professes so much to deprecate : to alienate still nore the North and South from each other; to embitter the feelings of the Californians towards this country, and finally disaffect them to our Union. His bill can never pass: he must know this. No eloquence, no effort, can save it from defeat in the Senate, controlled as that body is by slaveholding influence. California will come into this Union as a State, or not at all. There is no power in this Government, had it the will, to put its citizens back into a state of pupilage. They the slaveholding members. They saw at once that have asserted the right of self-government; they one of their number had been exposed in a covert ed over, and held a brief conversation with him have exercised it under the auspices of the Chief attempt to place the North in a false position, sim-

the slave laws of Louisiana and Florida, in striv- abandon it. Mr. Foote may manufacture as many ing to negotiate treaties with a foreign Power for swaddling bands for them as he pleases, and grave the recapture of fugitive slaves, in demanding of Senators may solemnly discuss the texture and Great Britain compensation for slaves driven by pattern, but our American brethren in Califor-Providence into British ports, in protecting the nia are men, full-grown, hardy, daring men, and they will justly spurn every attempt to treat them

Their application for admission as a State, and their Constitution, will soon be submitted to Conand enabling her to reclaim them when fugitive gress-these will be referred to the appropriate committees-reported on favorably, voluntarily or and sustain all these acts of Intervention, and under instruction-a decisive majority in both then clamor for Non-Intervention! What do they Houses will ratify the Constitution-the Presimean by Non-Intervention? Action for Slavery, dent will add his sanction-and California will take her place as the thirty-first State of the Union. Till then, however, Mr. Foote's bill, and other similar propositions, may serve to minister materials and excitements for debaters and re-

SENATE PROCEEDINGS, LAST THURSDAY.

A portion of the usual morning business having been transacted, the Senate agreed to take up and dispose of various resolutions on the table. The first taken up was that offered by Mr. Clemens of Alabama, calling upon the President for information respecting appointments, and the movements for a State Constitution in California. Mr. Clemens, remarking that the information desired had probably been laid before the other

House, moved that the resolution lie upon the table for the present, but withdrew his motion. the expediency of passing the resolution. This was the commencement of a debate. which fills about eleven solid columns in the Intelligencer. That paper and the Union are paid for reporting and publishing such unreadable

matter. This is the only reason why it finds place in their columns. A more rambling and absurd discussion in the main we never listened to. Mr. Douglas tried to fasten on the Whig Senators the imputation of a design to suppress information concerning the acts of the Administration; but even Mr. Butler of South Carolina. a brother Democrat, could not countenance such a charge. Then there was a deal of small talk about courtesy, and kindness, and the propriety of avoiding personalities. From the great amount of words uttered on the occasion, we shall glean a fact or thought here and there worthy of some at-

Mr. Smith stated that a most explicit communi cation on the subjects mentioned in the resolution had been sent in by the President to the other House, including every single scrap or scrawl relating to the matter in the archives of

the Government; and, said he-"I venture to state to the world, further, that when those papers come before the public, the honorable gentleman will learn that the celebrais to sanction the claim. To allow the commission of a wrong that we may prevent, is to make ted proclamation of General Riley, on the basis of which the Constitutional Convention in California was authorized, was issued by the authority of the last administration, and not by virtue of any instructions given by the present adminis-

There were several passes between Messrs-Smith and Douglas, the Senators from Connecticut and Illinois, showing no great skill on the part of either, when Mr. Clay interposed to allay irritation by a little pleasantry. He said-"I really, sir, have no wish to interfere in this

contest between the two honorable Senators—the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from It seems to me to be a pretty equal combat; for

if the honorable Senator from Connecticut has the advantage in size, as he certainly has, the honor-able Senator from Illinois has undoubtedly greatly the advantage in position, and makes up by that for any difference there may be in point of size between the two Senators."

He proceeded to say that it might be as well to cated to the other House were sufficient; if it were, there would be no need of the passage of the resolution before the Senate; if it were not. he would join with the Senator from Illinois in putting through a resolution for additional infor-

ler, and Foote, discussing matters and things generally. At last, Mr. Clemens of Alabama rose and charged Mr. Douglas with having defeated this call for information "It is his fault that the information has not been furnished to the Senate; and I must be permitted to express my surprise at the new-born zeal to obit which seems to animate him now. Why

Then followed Messrs. Douglas, Dawson, But-

did he not vote for its adoption at the time he caused it to be laid on the table? Who prolonged this matter, and prevented us from receiving this information before this time? It was the Senator from Illinois. He moved to lay it on the table, and his vote carried it there." He continued-

"I do not intend, Mr. President, to avoid any inquiry that may be necessary to elicit any informa-tion in regard to this California matter; and it that proposed to be obtained by this resolution will get all I want. But I do not want the aid of get along by myself; or, if I cannot, I am willing, ident, that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Douglas. I claim the privilege of making

single remark. As an act of courtesy, will the Senator from Alabama give me the opportunity, Mr. Clemens. No, sir. Mr. Douglas. I ask the privilege, then, of the

Senate, as an act of courtesy.

The Vice President. There is no way of obtaining what the Senator desires, except by a vote Mr. Dodge, of Iowa. I ask, then, sir, a vote of

Mr. King. I hope my colleague will withdraw his motion, and allow the Senator from Illinois to Mr. Clemens. Very well; at the suggestion of

The charge made by Mr. Clemens every Senaor knows to be unjust. On the occasion to which he referred, Mr. Douglas had moved the postponement of the special order—the resolution of General Cass concerning Austria, on which Mr. Hale had the floor-for the declared purpose of taking up such resolutions on the table as would give rise to no debate, and disposing of them; and that motion had been agreed to, with the explicit understanding that there should be no discussion. The first resolution, that of Mr. Clemens, being taken up, it soon became evident that it would not pass without a protracted debate. The Slaveholding Senators were prepared for it, and when the appeal of Mr. Douglas to let the resolution lie over, as giving rise to debate, was unheeded, he felt bound in good faith to those who had sustained his motion to move to lay the resolution on the table. That motion prevailed, the Northern Senstors and a few Whig members from the South voting for it-but, as the mover distinctly stated, it was only laid there for a time, it being his avowed purpose to call it up when the other business was disposed of.

then appealed to Mr. Clemens. "Can he, with fairness, charge me with having voted against this inquiry, when he heard me, and every Senator heard me, offer to vote to take it up in an hour; especially when I went to him in fif-teen minutes and offered to move to take it up, and he told me he did not want me to do it, because it was wanted to prove and use that fact at the South — that the North would not allow the South to have an honest investigation of this matter. He had accomplisabled, he said. I told him if he had accomp object, he said. I told him if he had accomplished his object, that I had not accomplished mine, and that I desired to see the resolution adopted. Hence, I expected that yesterday, when the subject might have been brought up, the Senator would let it go over, and I expect he will do so again. I wish to show that Senator that my object has never been concealment. I am anxious to see this resolution adopted, that it may not be said in the South that the North, as a section, has stiffed investigation on this subject. That was my object to day in laboring hard to get it m, and

Mr. Douglas stated the facts of the case, and

This disclosure produced great sensation amo

the District of Columbia, in protecting the for
Executive; they have completely vindicated their ply for the purpose of inflaming the public mind of the South, and suspicion was thrown upon all dressed a few words of gentle, kind expostula
Play page will be suffered nothing from his confineof them, as parties to the conspiracy.

The moment Mr. Douglas remarked that it was by-play which he had understood all the time, Mr. Butler of South Carolina sprang to his feet, exclaiming-

" Understood what?" "Mr. Douglas. Understood that the Senator from Alabama did not desire to have that vote reversed, because he wanted to hold me to my

vote to lay the resolution on the table. This was understood by Senators all around me.

Mr. Butler. I never heard of such an understanding. When the gentleman speaks of Senators all around, I may be permitted to say that he takes in too many.

takes in too many.

Mr. Downs. The remark is certainly too

broad.
Mr. Davis, of Mississippi. It has not reached as far as my seat. I have not understood it.
Mr. Borland. I wish to say that it did not

Mr. Borland. I wish to say that it did not reach even as far as this spot.

Mr. Douglas. Well, I will explain. Several Senators came to me—I do not know how many—and said they believed many were willing this should be regarded as laid on the table, and kept there by Northern votes. I was willing to reverse the rate of the aborday. Other Servers so for the vote of the other day. Other Senators, so far as I had spoken to them, desired to show on the record that they were not unwilling that the investigation should be made. And when it was whispered in private circles and here that the North had been caught, and that it would be held up as a sectional vote against allowing this invesigation, several Senators spoke to me, and desired

have the question taken up." Mr. King of Alabama disclaimed any knowledge of an intention on the part of Southern men o dispose of this subject for sectional purposes. at the instance of Mr. Douglas, who insisted on If the Senator from Illinois was aware that any Southern man harbored such an intention let

him name him "Mr. Douglas. I went to the seat of the Senator from Alabams, just after the vote was taken the other day, in the kindest feeling, and said to him that I would move to take up his resolution at the earliest period on that day. He said to me that his object was accomplished; that it was laid on the table by an almost unanimous Northern vote; his object was thereby accomplished, and he desired the South to understand the matter. said that mine was not, and that he ought not to make such a use of my motion, because he knew I only desired to lay it on the table temporarily. He replied, you may have done so, but you are the only one."

Mr. King disclaimed, for himself, any such sectional purposes, but had not a word to say in rebuke of the indirect, crooked, sinister policy of his colleague. To the sins of Mr. Douglas he was keener sighted, and he reprimanded him in the following style:

"I am sorry to see that my friend from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas.] whom I have always been proud to call my friend, has been actuated by motives not precisely such as I expected from him in the advocacy of this resolution. I supposed that, like myself, his sole object was to get the information we desire on this subject, and that no little miserable object was to be accomplished by it, North or

Truly, this is marvellous. Mr. Douglas honestly desired the resolution to pass, for the sake of obtaining the requisite information, and for the purpose, too, of relieving the North from a false this discussion as has a bearing on his position in

Mr. Clemens wished the resolution to lie on the table for the purpose of showing up the North in false position, that he might embitter against tion of his Democratic brethren of the North. her the feelings of the South. And the fastidious honor of Mr. King can see much to blame in the former, but nothing in the latter! Is it not written the latter is the latter is the latter in the latter is the latter is the latter is the latter in the latter is the latter is

But, the reader will say, we have only the statement of Mr. Douglas-give us that of Mr.

Here it is-he confirms the statement of the former, and adds thereto.

"Mr. Clemens. I do not know that it is necesthis question, but there is a matter between the that something should be said by myself. And I take occasion to say that a Senator who under cautious what he says in relation to it, because it self awkwardly situated. But he runs no risk in self awkwardly studied. But he rais in retailing what I said. My lips avow what I do, and my hand is ready to defend it. I said to the Senator from Illinois pretty much what he has related, and something besides, which he has not told. I did tell him, when he came to me and offered to make a motion to take up this resolutifrom the table, that I did not want his help. did tell him, also, that the North had prove what I always knew, that the Northern Democrats wanted to shield the President from this in-

vestigation, because the slavery question was in-At this point, the Northern Democrats began to show symptoms of impatience. General Shields rose, and, in reference to the last declaration of the speaker, said very pointedly and sig-

"I disavow, for myself, any such imputation

hat I gave a vote for any such purpose." It seemed to us, from the manner in which this was said, that the Illinois Senator intended to check the audacity of the speaker, by raising a personal issue. So the Senator from Alabama appeared to think, for he proceeded with much rehemence as follows:

"Mr. Clemens. The gentleman is perfectly a liberty to disavow it if he sees proper. I repeat that I said it, and I say it now, and I am responsible for what I say, sir; that the people of the Northern States were willing to shield the President from this investigation, because the question of slavery was involved in it; that on a resolution of this sort the entire body of the Northern Democracy were found voting against it. I told him that I wanted to show to the people of the South that they were laboring under a delusion. Mr. Dickinson. I will thank the Senator not to

read me out of the party. I voted against the notion to lay on the table. Mr. Clemens. I beg your pardon, sir. I said the people of the South had been heretofore laboring under the delusion that the Northern Dem-ocrats were their friends. I said it was a delusion, and I was glad to have an opportunity of explaining it to them. God deliver me from such riends as the Northern Democrats! I would menced the game earlier, and have not to go so menced the game earlier, and have not to go so far to get in a proper position. Look at the resolutions of Democratic Legislatures, and the messages of Democratic Governors, and the resolutions adopted by Democratic Conventions, and then tell me about Northern Democrats being the friends of the South. They may vote in a body for the adoption of this resolution if they choose, but it will do not good. but it will do us no good; because a similar resolution has already been adopted in the House, and this investigation must go on. They come forward now, with their sid, when we can afford to ward now, with their sid, when we can alroad to dispense with it. They tell us now they are will ing to adopt the resolution, and the gentleman from Illinois says it is necessary to put himself in a right position. What is that position? It is to enable him to go before a country and to tell the South that he is still a friend of the South, and to deceive them a little longer. That is the position of the Northern Democrats. Put them to the test, put something practical before them, and where is the aid we get from the Northern

Democracy 7
The junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Shield has seen proper to disavow a declaration made by me in terms which I suppose were meant to be offensive. I repeat, therefore, for his especial benefit, what I said before, that I am responsible here and elsewhere. Mr. Dodge of Iowa. I call the gentleman to or-der. I wish to say that in debate such persona

remarks should not be allowed.

Mr. Shields. Will the Senator from Alaba The Vice President. What is the point of

Mr. Davis of Mississippi. The point of order is to exclude all personal remarks, and I hope it will be enforced Mr. Foote. Will my friend from Alabama alow me? Mr. Clemens. Certainty, sir."

It is impossible for the People to understand from the official report, all that takes place in a egislative body. The remark of General Shields, and the reply of the Alabama Senator, showed that a quarrel was brewing. The Southern Demporatic Senators became uneasy. One of them rot up, walked over to the seat of the Illinois Sen ator, and held a short conversation with him. Mr. Foote rose from his seat, and took one near that occupied by General Shields, where he could catch the eye of the Vice President. Mr. Butler pass-ed over, and held a brief conversation with him

tion to the latter, and among other things said-"That many friends have fallen off from the North is true; but the South has not always stood by her friends in the North. But we have very many faithful, tried friends; some who have fallen fighting for Southern rights. There are some in this chamber who have given testimony for us, and manifested even Roman firmness, and will do so yet, I know. And there are men out of this chamber, whom I could name such men as George M. Dallas, James Buchanan, Levi Woodbury, and a host of others, good men and true-for whom I would, in my own humble

mode, vouch as soon as I would for any Southern man. They are a part of the history of the country; and thinking that, for the moment, my friend from Alabama was mistaken—for I cannot believe he intended to do injustice in making the sweeping remark which, according to my undertanding, would exclude from us the hope of having any friends north of Mason and Dixon's line to stand by our rights and vindicate us when assailed by our enemies—I simply make these suggestions to my friend from Alabama, who, I know, will take them in good part.

In conclusion, I will say that I painfully regret the whole of this affair, and hope that in a few minutes something like the previous good feeling will be restored among us."

Mr. Butler of South Carolina was sure that the Senator from Illinois, in making his disavowal, did not intend anything offensive to the Senator from Alabama. You are right, said General Shields, I did not. Mr. Clemens was glad to hear happily ended. He continued-

"I may not be right in saying that the entire body of the Northern Democracy are against us, but I am not wrong in saying that there is not a Legislature, Democratic or Whig, north of Mason and Dixon's line, that has not instructed its Senators to do what the Legislature of my State has declared to be a cause for the dissolution of

This brought Mr. Dodge of Iowa to his feet, who, with an air of injured innocence, thus vindicated the immaculate orthodoxy of his State: "You are wrong. The Legislature of my State has never done it." And Mr. Bright of Indiana, too, came to the confessional, saying, "I enter a similar disclaimer for my State."

Mr. Clemens, rendering them the slightest possible tribute of thanks, was proceeding in a strain of remark calculated to disturb the harmony between the two sections of the Democracy, until even his fiery friends from the South thought it time to stop him. Mr. Davis of Mississippi thus

smoothed down his ire-"I would say, then, and I say it to him with the more confidence on account of the high regard I have for him, and the sympathy I have in his present position. I am myself subject to the same feelings of excitement, and especially on this subject. It is a subject on which we all feel, and feel deeply, and on which we are apt to speak strongly. But is it well to re-open the wounds which have already been inflicted in this sectional strife to the Union? Is it well to point to the wrong-doings of others, that they may recriminate on us, and widen the breach which already exists, and increase the danger which already threatens us? I ask my friend to calm himself, in order that his remarks may only be applicable to so much of

onnection with this resolution. Mr. Clemens' wrath was so far assuaged that he closed his remarks without further denuncia-"Mr. Downs. The whole object I had in rising ten in the book of the Chivalry that a slaveholder that everything which is uttered here goes abroad; and I wish to say, without attempting to contradict what the gentleman from Alabama has said, that such is not my opinion; that I do not approve of what he has said; and I thought it proper that some member from the South should seize upon this occasion and use it to our advantage. I am

proceed far enough to lead to the impression that other members from the South might be disposed to go as far as he did. It was for the purpose of laiming that, and nothing more, that I rose." gain rose, and said-"In relation to what I said in reference to the orthern Democracy, I hold myself prepared to ove that we cannot at any time rely on any body t the North. I do not mean to say that there are not here and there in different States indivduals who are willing to go with us; but I hold myself prepared to prove that we cannot rely upon either party. I hold myself prepared to prove that what the Senator from New Hampshire said is true— that both parties have been bragging for abolition votes; and the question now is, which will go the furthest? I hold myself prepared to prove this,

and in all probability I shall prove it close of the session.

I think, sir, the Senator from New York is per-

plaint with regard to him; but I would observe that the Legislature of the State which he repre-sents have for three successive sessions adopted resolutions against the institution of slavery. I here are sound on this question. I know there are men scattered through the entire North who are with us, but their Legislatures are against us; their people are against us; and so far as that goes I maintain that it is true, and I am ready to prove t. The Senator from Louisiana will not dispute t, for it is a fact as notorious to him as to me. do not mean to say that there are not some Sens tors who are sound on this question. I believe the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] is; and I believe the Senator from Pennsylvania, over there, [Mr. Sturgeon,] is; at least I have seen no disposition on his part to trench on the rights of the South; but that does not make the people they represent sound. We know that they are

not sound on the question." Mr. Clemens states the truth, and they misera bly misrepresent the sentiment of the free States who attempt to cover it over. They are traitors to the North, and the worst enemies of the South. He closed his remarks by an explanation, which was the result of an interview between himself and Mr. Foote, who, in the blessed character of a peacemaker, had taken the fiery young Senator out, a few minutes before, and doubtless given him such counsels as experience and a chastened

spirit might suggest. "Now, sir, I shall do what some of my friends "Now, sir, I shall do what some or my friends have suggested I should do, and that is, to make an apology to the Senator from Illinois. I am told that my manner towards him was too much excited, and I think it was. I am sorry I should have said anything of that character, when his intentions were not in the least offensive. I am persuaded that I ought to have met his advances with more cordiality at the time. I regret the anything of the sort should have occurred; and I will make him one of the promises of the Senat from Mississippi, when he promises not to speak so much. [Laughter.] I promise that I will endeavor to keep my temper.

Of course, after these very profitable and pertinent discussions, highly amusing and edifying to the crowded galleries, the Senate passed the resolution, only three Senators voting nay. We have taken no notice of an episode in this

episode-a speech made by Mr. Dickinson, of New York, in which he glorified the Union, let fly his arrows at Northern Agitators, aiming now and then a sly one at some of his dear Southern friends-in which he quoted poetry, grew warlike in defence of the rights of the South, and declared, so help him God, that were the North to march against the rights of the South in battle array, he would gird on his sword, fight to the last gasp in defence of them; and in which he announced to the world that, on this question, he stood like Cusahianca, according to the report of the Intelligencer, or Cushiancs, according to the report of the Union; and in which he spoke of the non-holding slave States," and other curious matters. We have not room for the remarkable production; nor is it necessary to publish it-he received his reward on the spot-the slaveholding nembers wrung his hand in great delight, con gratulating him on his eloquent defence of the Constitution. Take him for all and all, he is the most remarkable specimen of his species, in the Senate. The country can scarcely produce more

THE INDICEMENT AGAINST PROFESSOR WEB-STER.—Professor Webster was brought before the municipal court, Boston, on Saturday, and noti-fied of the indictment found against him. It con-tains four counts, the first of which charges him with murdering Dr. Parkman with a lunife; the second with hammers; the third with his hands or feet; and the fourth by means unknown. Mr.

than one DANIEL R. DICKINSON.

A MIGHTY EFFORT TO SAVE THE UNION CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

Last Thursday, the House of Representatives was thrown into a fit of admiration by the magsanimous conduct of a few chivalric gentlemen from the South. After many wearisome efforts, it had succeeded at last in electing a Doorkeeper; Servitus Tufts, a good Free Soil Whig from Indiana, being the successful candidate. He received the votes of his party, and of enough Free Soil members to give him the majority. But, our glorious Union being put in peril-by this untoward event, a gentleman who reports for the Washington Un'on patriotically sprung to its rescue. "Tufts is tainted!" "Tufts is unsound!" "Tufts is for Free Soil!" was soon whispered among the members. Those chivalric champions

of Southern rights, Messrs. Cabell, Hilliard, Morton, and Stephens, could not stand this. They arose; they changed their votes. Mr. Morton voted for Mr. Randolph, the others saved the Union by changing their votes to Mr. Stewart, the Democratic candidate, who for anately for these sensitive gentlemen, chanced to be a slaveholder from Prince George, Maryland. They sat down, congratulating themselves doubtless that they had again defeated the grasping North, by securing this statement-was glad that this episode was the election of one of that proscribed set of men, the slaveholders, when, lo! several Democrats, feeling some scruple at a coalition between Southern Whigs and Democrats, for the election of even a Doorkeeper, on pro-slavery grounds, immediately changed their votes from Mr. Stewart, to Mr. Wright, a good Democrat, from New Jersey, who eccived the votes of the following gentlemen-Messre. Olds, Peck, Morris, Wood, Bingham Booth, Dunham, Wilmot, and Harlan.

> And so Mr. Stewart was defeated. Though the Rev. Mr. Hilliard and his compeers failed in their patriotic efforts on this trying occasion, to elect a Democratic Doorkeeper, they deserve high honor for defeating a Free Soil Whig, and thereby saving the Union from a fear-

ful overthrow. For ourselves, we feel rather melancholy. True, the President is a slaveholder, the Chief Justice is a slaveholder, the Speaker of the House is a slaveholder; but, the Clerk, it turns out, owns no slaves at all, and the Sergeant-at-Arms comes from Pennsylvania! Now, if the House should happen to choose a non-slaveholder for Door. keeper, we do not know how the Union can stand it.

THE AGITATORS.

While affecting to deprecate the agitation of the Slavery Question, slaveholding members of Congress betray a strong desire to aggravate it. Professing to stand strictly on the defensive, their whole policy is offensive. They denounce excite

ment, and yet do all they can to inflame it. In the preliminary arrangements for the nominations of the House they obtruded the Question of Slavery, forcing the Democratic Caucus to adopt the Principle of Slavery-Extension in the plan for organizing the House, and attempting to compel the Whig Caucus to take extreme

pro-slavery ground. In the opening of the session, while the House was laboring to effect an organization, while as yet no member from a free State had breathed the word, Slavery, being unwilling gratuitously to obstruct that desirable work, slaveholding members started the discussion of the Question in the most provoking way, denouncing the free States in terms of extreme bitterness, and making the glad that the Senator from Alabama did not proceed in the course of his remarks. He did, indeed, Messrs. Meade, Toombs, Stephens, Colcock, and Hilliard, signalized themselves, in succession, by this labor of love, and Mr. Johnson of Ter subsequently, by a pro-slavery speech t'wo hours After a few remarks from others, Mr. Clemens long. No representative from a free State had spoken. Even the "pestiferous Abolitionists," as the Union is fond of styling them, had refrained from discussion, because the occasion was not a suitable one. Nor were the Southern agitators answered, except by Colonel Baker of Illinois. who in a short speech paid a glowing tribute to the American Union, and by Judge Allen of Massachusetts, who, in a very brief but pointed style, exposed the designs of the Disorganizers.

In the Senate, the course of Southern Senators as been no less aggressive and inflammatory. Messrs. Foote, Borland, Clemens, Mason, Butler. and Davis of Mississippi, have been at great pains to force the Question on the attention of that body. "Instant in season and out of season," seems to have been their motto. Occasion has een sought, for provoking the North, for chargng it with fanatical and base designs, for impugnng its faith, for libelling its institutions, for arraigning it as engaged in a crusade against the rights of the South. And this has been done, while every important committee of the Senate was under the absolute control of the slaveholders. before any proposition in relation to slavery had been moved by any Northern Senator, and while as yet Northern men had forborne allusion to the subject, reluctant to engage in such debate till the Question should come before them in a practical shape. With the exception of the speech of Mr. Hale, showing the true nature and bearings of the resolution of General Cass, and the few remarks of Mr. Chase on the motion to print the Vermont resolutions, remarks as calm and unirritating as they were significant, not a word has been spoken by any Northern Senator on the

Meantime, the Southern agitators, when they

sannot find occasion to foment excitement, create

t. California, with a population of near one hundred thousand souls, encouraged by a slaveolding Executive, has formed a State Constitution, and asks nothing from Congress, but an act admitting her into the Union. Mr. Foote and his compeers, unwilling to see one portion of the Question disposed of in so peaceful a method treats the reasonable action of these, our fellowcitizens, with contempt, and brings in a bill toplace them under a "Territorial Government, which he knows, or cught to know, can never pass. What can be his object, but aguation? The Vermont resolutions on the Slavery Question are presented-the uniform usage of the Ser ate is to receive such resolutions and print the m-never has that courtesy been denied to any other Stateno agitation is intended by their presentationthe Vermont Senators do not resign to make them the occasion of debate-extend to them the customary courtesy, and there will be no excitement. Southern Senators Lnow this, but they resist the motion to print, and then work themselves up into a paroxy sm of passion, in which, as usual, the ill-star ed Union becomes the object of their menace, and objurgation. Then follows a bill from Mr. Mason of Virginia, to constitute the thirty thousand postmasters, collectors of customs, United States marshals, clerks, &c., slaveeatchers for the South. He brings it forward as if the salvation of the South depended upon its assage, has it referred to the Judiciary Commitee, urges the utmost promptitude of action. The committee, after a few days' consideration, report it back, and, at the instance of Southern Senators, it is made the special order for the 23d. A measure more grossly offensive to the North could not be started, and that it should be pressed at this time, when all the patience and forearance and wisdom of all parts of the Repubic are required for the satisfactory settlement of the transcendently important Question in relation to the Territories, indicates a fixed purpose in the Southern agitators to agitate for the purp one of promoting Disunion. And yet these men pretend that they are en-

tirely passive, acting only on the defensi',e! They are insulted by the eternal agitation and clamor kept up in the Halls of Congres by Northern men! and they appeal to the excitement which their own outrageously aggres live course arouses, as a proof that the North will not let them alone! Do these gentlemen fair ly represent the South? Do the People there generally approve of the incen-

tives? If they do, for one, we cannot see how this Union can much longer continue. For, these men are Disunionists. They may disclaim as much as they please, but their acts can spring from no other motive than hostility to the Union. Were they really opposed to agitation, would they forever be agitating? Were they in favor of a peaceful settlement of the controversy, would they not hail with joy the action of the People of California, as having reduced the area of controversy' and removed one great obstacle to a satisfactory adjustment of the whole Question? By constantly obtruding the Question, cut of place, and forcing the Northern men to listen to their bitter harangues against Northern avarice, selfishness, and bad faith, they show that their purpose is, to provoke a quarrel, to create a feud that can never

We hope they do not constitute a majority of Southern men in the Halls of Congress. It seems to us that the Southern Whig members of both Houses, generally,* while quite ready enough to maintain the absurd claim of slaveholders to propagate Slavery to free territory, are not anxious to arouse malignant excitement, to provoke unnecessary irritation, or to enforce this absurd claim at the hazard of the Union; and similar remarks might be made of a few Southern Democratic members: but the danger is that the Disunionists may contrive to place their more mod. erate brethren in such a position that they will be obliged to lend countenance to violent move-

* Generally, we say - for we have not forgotten the course of Messrs. C.ingman, Cabell, Hilliard, Morton, Owen, Stephens, and Toombs.

LITERARY NOTICES.

CONFESSIONS OF CON CREGHAN, the Irish Gil Blas. By Charles Lever, author of Charles O'Malley, Roland Cashel, &c. New York: Stringer & Townsend. For sale by Eleventh street, Washington.

This is the first instalment of a work that will do its author no credit, and the world no good' Of the series of similar productions by the same writer, this is decidedly calculated to be most demoralizing in its influence, especially upon vouthful minds.

The chief mischief of the book is its utter want of truthfulness. The hero, who tells his own story, is an unprincipled fellow, who does not hesitate at any species of falsehood and deception to accomplish his ends.

There may be a very sound moral at the end of the book. This is only the first volume, but there are few, especially amongst young persons, who read a book for the moral tacked to the end of it. The only way in which moral lessons can be successfully inculcated is by weaving them into the web of the story, and so intimately associating, in the mind of the reader, the consequences of evil doing with its commission, that they shall be inseparably connected. We cannot wish the book a circulation, for we would not recommend others to introduce into their families what we should carefully exclude from our own.

THE PEER'S DAUGHTERS. By Lady Lytton Bulwer, author of Chevely, &c. New York: Stringer & Townsend. For sale as above.

To the lovers of old-fashioned novels, this book will be peculiarly attractive. The author seems quite at home in the gay Court of Louis Quinze, amongst the wits and fine ladies of that licentious time. She has painted the "best society" of England at that period as little better than their neighbors, only adding the cloak of hypocrisy to their other sins. There is much artistic merit in the book, and, as a picture of the life and manners of that debauched age, we dare say it is not ners of that debauched age, we dare say it is not too highly colored. Lady Bulwer, however, has one redeeming quality. She does not attempt to be a singular phenomenon in the face of the world,

The lovers of the marvellous will interwoven in the plot of the story, "diabletrie" exceeding even that of Mesmer.

E PLURIBUS UNUM. An American National Song. This spirited song of Captain Cutter has been et to music by Mrs. EDMUND H. PENDLETON. of this city, whose fine taste and musical talent are admirably displayed in so arranging the melody as to give the highest effect to the Patriotism that glows in every line of this song.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The number for January, 1850, contains a great deal of readable matter, none more so than the editor's own "Gossip with Reade,"s and Correspondents," which is unique and racy. The contributors, too, have done well, and the poe. e, especially, have been most liberal in their gifts.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE AND SLAVERY.

We printed last week the resolutions on the Slavery Question introduced in the Senate of New York by Mr. Geddes, a Whig member. There was no Wilmot Proviso in them. We showed our readers that they entirely evaded the real issue with the South.

The New York Tribune did not choose to detect this singular omission. If it did, we entirely overlooked the paragraph in which it pointed it out. But it did find fault with the Democratic members of the Legislature for causing unnecessary delay.

The resolutions were referred to a Select Committee, which reported them back with the very material amendment of the Wilmot Proviso. The Tribune remarks that they were immaterially

It is impossible, from the confused or insufficient accounts given in the New York papers of the proceedings upon the resolutions, to form any idea of what really did take place. The Tribune's Mr. Clayton to Mr. King: account seems to us to be one sided, and to omit essential facts. The account in the New York

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the determination indicated by the Governor's message and the resolutions of the various slaveholdsage and the resolutions of the various slaveholding States, and by Representatives of such States, to extend domestic slavery over the Territories acquired in the late treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, we feel bound to oppose with all constitutional means; and our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to prohibit by positive enactment the extension of elavery over any part of such territory, however small, and by whatever pretence of compromise."

Yeas 29, nays 3.

Yeas 29, nays 3. " Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That our

ing of such laws as may be necessary to admit

hat State into the Union.
"Resolved. (if the Assembly concur.) That the people of this State are desirous of preserving inviolate the Federal Union, and that they will strenuously oppose all attempts, from whatever source they may emanate, or under whatever pretence they may be made, to effect its dissolution. "Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and

these resolutions as the work of the Whigs. It "We perceive that the Whig members of the

presentatives from this State in Congress."

The Washington Union is anxious to represent

New York Legislature are attempting to push through resolutions relating to the subject of sla-very, and which can only add fuel to the flame of excitement already kindled, and now burning 80

"We further learn that those resolutions passed the Senate, in which body the Whigs have a majority of two, but not until several efforts were made by the Democratic members, first to amend them, and then to postpone their further conseration until the 22d day of February next." Such is the kind of intelligence communicated to the People of the South by the Union. The Democratic members wanted no delay, though two or three of them would have been glad to de-

feat the passage of any resolutions at all. The Union proceeds to say that these resolutions are the offspring of Senator Seward, and that Mr. Seward is an exponent of the views of the Administration and it endeavors to produce the impression that General Taylor is consenting to such action. The plan of Mr. Seward is, according to the Union, "to stimulate the North to the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and other measures offensive to the slaveholding States, and then, if any resistance is made, to subjugate the South by military power." And, it adds: "This is the wicked and atrocious policy of the Cabinet, if Seward, Weed, & Co., are the true interpreters of its intentions; and that they are, the relations of Mr.

Seward to the Administration leave no room to doubt!" And this is the kind of material the Union is daily ministering to the fierce excitement which it affects to deplore !

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT CONCERN-ING CALIFORNIA.

The message of the President, in reply to the esolution of injuiry of Mr. Venable, with the accompanying documents, exonerates him complete-ly from the suspicion of having attempted to coerce or unduly influence the People of California to the adoption of any particular form of government. As to the rest, it shows that he occupies

the Non-Intervention ground, as a matter of policy. The message is published under the Congresional head. Accompanying it, was a communication from Mr. Clayton, transmitting a letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Voorhies, Post Office agent in California, dated Washington, 7th October 1848, and a letter from Mr. Clayton to Thomas Butler King, special agent of the United States in the same Territory, dated Washington, April

The only paragraphs of the former letter bear ng upon the inquiries embraced in Mr. Venable's olution are the following:

"In the mean time, the condition of the people of California is anomalous, and will require on their part the exercise of great prudence and dis-cretion. By the conclusion of the treaty of peace, the military Government which was established over them under the laws of war, as recognised by the practice of all civilized nations, has ceased to derive its authority from this source of power. But is there, for this reason, no Government in Calmake vice attractive, by glossing over her vicious characters with some specious virtue.

The lovers of the marvellous will find deeply mination of the war left an existing Govern-ment—a Government de factu in full operation; and this will continue, with the presumed consent of the people, until Congress shall provide for them a Territorial Government. The great 'aw of necessity justifies this conclusion. The consent of the people is irresistibly inferred from the fact that no civilized community could possibly desire to abrogate an existing Government, when the alternative presented would be to place themselves in a state of anarchy, beyond the protection of all

laws, and reduce them to the unhappy necessity of submitting to the dominion of the strongest.

"The Government de facto will, of course, exercise no power inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. For this reason, no import duties can be levied in California on artiimport duties can be levied in California on arti-cles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, as no such duties can be imposed in any other part of our Union on the productions of California. Nor can new duties be charged in California upon such foreign productions as have already paid duties in any of our ports of entry, for the obvious reason that California is within the territory of the United States. I shall not

the territory of the United States. I shall not enlarge upon this subject, however, as the Secretary of the Treasury will perform that duty.

"The President urgently advises the people of California to live peaceably and quietly under the existing Government. He believes that this will promote their lasting and bests interests. If it be not what they could desire, and had a right to expect, they can console themselves with the reflection that it will endure but for a few months. flection that it will endure but for a rew months. Should they attempt to change or amend it during this brief period, they most probably could not accomplish their object before the Government established by Congress would go into operation. In the mean time the country would be agitated, the citizens would be withdrawn from their usual employments, and domestic strife might divide and exasperate the people against each other; and this all to establish a Government which, in no conceivable contingency, could endure for a sin-gle year. During this brief period, it is better to bear the ills they have than fly to others they

We give the essential portion of the letter from

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, "Washington, April 3, 1849.

"Department of State, and to omit essential facts. The account in the New York Evening Post, while it enables us to supply some omissions in the Tribine, is still imperfect.

We gather this much, that the positive instructions in regard to the Wilmot Proviso were insisted upon by the Democrata, and that the amendment of the first resolution so as to incorporate the main principle of the Buffalo platform was moved by Democrats, and carried by a vote of 24 against 8—14 of the 24 being Democrats, 10 Whigs—one of the 8 nays being a Democrat, 7 Whigs. We shall be obliged to some one of our Albany friends, for a clear and correct account of the proceedings, so that we may know precisely the relations of the two parties in the Legislature to the resolutions. These, as finally adopted, are as follows:

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That, as the Federal Constitution was formed and adopted expressly to secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity: Therefore, the Federal Government ought to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery or the slave trade wherever it has the constitutional power over these subjects."

Yeas 29, nays 3.

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the determination indicated by the Government sught to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery or the slave trade wherever it has the constitutional power over these subjects."

Yeas 29, nays 3.

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the determination indicated by the Governor's medium provided upon you, which I shall proceed to explain in the following instructions.

"The President, reposing full confidence in your integrity, abilities, and proposed foon-varial and military commanders in California. The prosecution of the duties deventions of the trade and military commanders in California in the following instructions.

"The situation of the people of California and New Mexico has already, at this early early end of t in California. And you also know that by another previous act, certain mail facilities have been extended to the same Territory. Whatever can be done, by the aid of the Constitution of the United States, the treaty with Mexico, and the enactments of Congress, to afford to the people of the Territories the benefits of civil Government and the protection that is due them, will be anxiously considered and attempted by the Executive

"You have been selected by the President t Senators in Congress be instructed to resist furnity, and to the utmost of their abilities, and by such positive legislation as may be necessary, the extension of human slavery, or the jurisdiction of Texas over any part of New Mexico."

Yeas 22, nays 9.

The next three resolutions were adopted by the manimous and full vote of the Senate.

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That we have learned with great satisfaction that the people of California have adopted a Constitution which is entirely in accordance with the spirit of the free institutions of our country—and our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to ald in the passions.

"The laws of California and New Mexico, as they existed at the conclusion of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, regulating the relations of the inhabitants with each other, will necessarily remain in force in those Territories. Their relations with their former Government have been dissolved, and new relations represent the properties of things.

The Speaker said the question could be entertained as a question of privilege, and from this decision Mr. Ashmun appealed.

During the discussion of order, Mr. Preston King remarked that the House had been properties themselves, will infallibly be retained as a question of privilege, and from this decision Mr. Ashmun appealed.

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During the discussion of order, Mr. Preston King remarked that the House had been principles and the question could be entertained as a question of privilege, and from this garded by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles and provided by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles and provided by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles and provided by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles and provided by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles and provided by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles and provided by them as an invasion of their rights; and provided by them as an invasion of their rights; and provided by them as an invasion of their rights; and provided by them as lved, and new relations created between them and the Government of the United States; but the existing laws, regulating the relations of the the existing laws, regulating the relations of the people with each other, will continue, until others lawfully enacted shall supersede them. Our naval and military commanders on those stations will be fully instructed to coöperate with the friends of order and good government, so far as their coöperation can be useful and proper."

In the remainder of the letter, he is informed that an important part of his duty will be, to obt in and to report to the Government, information respecting the resources and condition of the country, the numbers, power, character, and mode of life of the Indian tribes, &c., &c.; and also to inform the Government immediately, should any attempt be made to alienate these Territories from the United States, or set up an independent Government in them.

There is nothing in the message or accompanyng documents to justify the assumption of such powers as General Riley usurped in his Proclamation, or to explain the grounds of that assumption. His appointment was made by the previous Administration, and he either acted under intructions therefrom, or assumed power.

We do not think Mr. Venable and his compe have gained anything from the answer to their resolutions, which can strengthen their opposition to the admission of California as a State.

For the National Era. THE OLD FAMILIAR PLACES.

BY J. H. BIXBY. The old-familiar places which I knew When I was young, my spirit back can bear To other days, and give to me a share

Of the delightful buoyancy which threw Its spell upon me then. Alas, how few Of the familiar faces round me there Beam on me now! and, ah! how much has care, And woe, and ceaseless change stole from the true, Unfading picture of my early life, Treasured within my heart. The wood and hill,

The fields and stream, are yet with beauty rife, And with slight change will keep their freshness When I and all I've known have done with life, And other forms the round of being fill.

CORRECTIONS.-We learn that Mr. Campbell the present Clerk of the House, is not a slaveholder, as we stated in our last. He is a Southern man, but emancipated his slaves many years

This is one correction. Another is, that Mr Campbell, the member from Ohio, did not change his vote, on the election of Clerk, from French to Campbell, until Mr. Carter of Ohio had changed his vote from French to Forney. We stand cor-

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1850.

SENATE. Mr. Seward presented a petition of 225 citizens of New York for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Berrien moved that the question of reception lie upon the table. Mr. King of Alabama said that he stated the other day so plainly that he thought every Senator and the presiding officer would understand it, that such petitions would always be ob-

[Mr. King read the Chair a lecture on its duty. t was a usage of the Senate, when such petitions were presented, to raise the question of reception, objection, and put the question, " Shall they be received ?" The Chair stood corrected, of course.

The Vice President. The Senate will pardon me. I am only anxious that the usual course should be taken. The Chair announced that a motion had been made that the petition be received and referred. The Chair was not aware that the Chair had any power to present any question other than the one which was moved.

Mr. King. As a matter of course, "Shall the paper be received?" is the question.

The Vice President. The question now is to lay the motion of reception on the table.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, were

then taken, and resulted thus:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton,
Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule,

Sturgeon, Turney—32.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upam, Wales, Walker—19.
So the motion to receive the petition was laid

[It will be observed that Bright of Indiana. Cass of Michigan, Dayton and Miller of New Jersey, Dickinson of New York, Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, Dodge and Jones of Iowa-eight Senators from free States-four from the West, four the East, six of them Democrats and two Whigs-voted to lay the motion to receive on the table-in other words, voted against the right of petition.

Several memorials against the employment of Chaplains by the Government, were presented, and one was referred to the Committee on the Ju-

Mr. Benton on leave brought in his bill to reduce the boundaries of the State of Texas. It proposes to reduce the boundaries of Texas from 110 degrees west longitude to 102 degrees, and when the population of the State of Texas between 98 degrees and 102 degrees shall reach one hundred thousand, to make a new State out of that section, and admit it at once into the Union. This would reduce the State of Texas at once to an area of one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, and ultimately divide her into two States of seventy-five thousand square miles each. All the country beyond 102 degrees, amounting to two hundred thousand square miles, is to be ceded to the United States. In return for this, and for the relinquishment of all claims Texas may have on the Government, the United States are to grant fifteen millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent interest, payable half yearly. The bill, if passed, would, he thought, enable Texas to get rid of her wild lands and wild Indians, to get rid of a dan-gerous contest with New Mexico about boundary, to get rid of the troublesome question of Slavery, to secure to herself a homogeneous population and a compact territory; and to secure the means for improving her internal resources.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Foote on leave introduced his bill providing Territorial Governments for California, Deseret, and New Mexico, and for the formation of a new State, with the consent of Texas, to be

called Jacinto.

Mr. Foote addressed the Senate at some length commenting particularly on the bill submitted by Mr. Benton, and the course of that Senator on the question of Slavery. He denounced his bill as treason to the South, as the effect of it would be, if passed, to throw open to the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso, a large portion of Texas now secured against it by annexation resolutions. Mr. Benton had remarked upon the anomalou position of Texas, one part of her territory being Free Soil, the rest, Slave Soil. Mr. Foote deni ed this. Texas was one State, and that State was a Slave State, no part of her soil could be come Free Soil, without her consent, which would never be given. He had proposed at one time to introduce a compromise in his bill, but recent pro-ceedings at the North and in Congress had convinced him that the time for compromise had passed. If anything of that sort were proposed, it must emanate now from the North. He said without one day's notice, and that it was confer-

"It was he that urged so imperiously through the Senate the odious Oregon bill passed eighteen months since. It was he that voted against the Mexican treaty, by which a territorial domain so invaluable was secured to the nation. It was he who attempted, after the treaty had become part of the supreme law of the land, to nullify its provisions, by setting up what is known as the proto-col in opposition to it. It is he who presumes to disobey the instructions of the Missouri Legisla-ture, to whom he owes the Senatorial robes which ture, to whom he owes the Senatorial robes which now invest his person, and all the opportunities of acquiring renown and influence which he has enjoyed for the last thirty years. It is he who has taken it upon himself to wander off some thousands of miles into the bosom of his own State, and inveigh, in language of the coarsest scurrility and most envenomed abuse against men whom he dares not here meet in debate—whose characters, public and private are as smultess as purity itself. and most envenomed abuse against men whom he dares not here meet in debate—whose characters, public and private, are as spotless as purity itself—and whose whole lives have been illustrated and adorned by the practice of all those virtues which bespeak the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian. This, sir, is the heroic chieftain who, when far distant from the objects of his hostility, denounces them as traitors, disunionists, and villains, and threatens, on getting sight of them in the Senate-house, to demolish them forever; but who, when he gets here once more among us, is either mysteriously and stoically silent, or, assuming a truly lamb-like meekness of aspect and of manner, and a soft nasality of intonation, coos round the Senate chamber "as gently as any sucking dove." This, sir, is the person who has presumed, in the very bosom of one of the large slave States of the Union, to declaim fiercely against slavery, and to give forthall the encouragement which, as "a Southernor and slaveholder." he had it in his power to supply to the enemies of our institutions north of Masen and Dixon's line. This is the Democratic leader who has scattered confusion and discord through the whole Democratic ranks of the North, who, but for him and his accursed teachings, I verily believe, would, under the sage and honest counsels which emanated from the honorable Senator from Michigan who sits before us, [Mr. Cass.] have stood firmly and fearlessly in the non-interference doctrines of the renowned Nicholson letter. who sits before us, [Mr. Cass.] have stood firmly and fearlessly in the non-interference doctrines of the renowned Nicholson letter.

This is the "learned Theban" who has taken it upon him to proclaim, in more than one speech,

now in print, not only that Congress has a right under the Constitution to legislate upon slavery in Territories, but who has even gone so far as to assert that no man of sense on the continent now doubted the authority of Congress to legislate in this manner; though he well knew at the time that the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) the honorable Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass,) the honorable Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Berrien,) and thousands and hundreds of thousands beside, in different parts of the Republic, possessed of understanding, at least, as sound and as trustworthy as his own, entertained opinions directly the reverse of that which he was thus fiercely fulminating; among whom I must mention the Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston), who sits over the way, and who. (Mr. Houston,) who sits over the way, and who, in his anti-Gadsden letter, has so emphatically declared himself opposed to the Wilmot Proviso upon every ground of opposition heretofore assumed to it. This, too, sir, is the indiscreet rhetorician whose inflammatory addresses to large popular assemblies in Missouri, during the last summer, are said to have produced a most startling effect among the slave population in the surrounding country; who, as it is reported, by twenties and forties, put themselves in full flight for the Father of Waters, and made their escape into the neighboring State of Illinois. [Here Mr. the neighboring State of Illinois. [Here Mr. Benton left his seat, walked towards the door of the Senate Chamber, and passed out of it.] See, Mr. President, he flies as did those same deluded sons of Africa among whom his eloquence is reported to have awakened a regular stampede. He escapes me just as I was about to compare him to that degenerate Roman Senator, whom Cicero once addressed in language that will never perish, exclaiming, with majestic cadence: "Quosquetan-dem abutere Catilina, nostra patientia?" As Tully said of that same degenerate Roman, I feel that I can say now, for myself and my friends, in rela-

tion to him who has just quit our sight: "Tandem aliquando Quirites, L. Catilinam furentem auand lay that question on the table. In this way they got rid of a very disagreeable and exciting subject. The Vice President, therefore, whenever such missiles were sent here, ought to presume and david the control of the control o [There was much sensation in the Chamber, during the delivery of this invective, but Mr.

Benton seemed to pay little or no attention to it, being engaged in writing until he left the Senate.] HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House made five ineffectual trials to elect a Doorkeeper, and then adjourned. On the fifth

trial the vote stood-Servitus Tufts received Charles Walcott

William Clare [No choice.]

JANUARY 17, 18, and 19, 1850. We presented in another place, in an editorial article, the Senate proceedings on Thursday last. The Senate on that day adjourned over till Mon-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House continued to vote, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, for a Doorkeeper, without success. It is not worth while to give the details. The leading candidates of the Whigs were, Messrs. Hornor, Randolph, and Tufts; of the Democrats, Cole of Indiana, Stewart of Maryland, Wright of New Jersey, and Weller of Ohio. Thursday, Tufts of Indiana, received votes enough to elect him, but, before the vote was announced, Messrs. Hilliard, Cabell, and Stephens, changed their votes from him to the Democratic candidate, Stewart, whose vote was then sufficient to elect him-but several Democratic members from the West thereupon changed their votes from Stewart to Wright of New Jersey,

thus defeating an election. The members from day to day were harassed with calls of the House, motions to adjourn, motions to postpone, and repeated calls for the yeas

and nays. Saturday, a motion made by Mr. Clingman to ostpone the further execution of the order for the election of officers of the House, prevailedyeas 100, nays 98. Mr. Ashmun moved to reconsider, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, the effect of which, if carried, would have been to settle the question; but the minority showing a determination to prevent the question from being taken, the House soon adjourned.

Monday, January 21, 1850.

SENATE. The day was chiefly spent in the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Foote, to establish Territorial Governments for California, New Mexico, and Deseret. Mr. Cass, assuming that as the resolution was purely speculative, he did not intend to vote upon it, availed himself of the occasion to deliever his views at large on the Question of the Power of Congress over Territories. At a late hour, he gave way, without closing his remarks, for a motion to adjourn. The report of his speech on Wednesday occupies over ten columns of the Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker stated the business before the House was the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Ashmun,) to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the further execution of the order of the House relating to the election of officers was postponed till the 1st of March, 1851. On this motion the yeas and nays were taken,

question of privilege. He submitted to the House that there were no such officers now as Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the House, and he therefore would move the following resolution: Resolved, That this House having postponed to the first day of March, 1851, the election of Doorkeeper, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House shall perform the duties of Doorkeeper until a Doorkeeper shall have been elected. [This was intended to show that the postpone ment of the election of Doorkeeper and Postmas-

ter had left the House without any such officers. Mr. Ashmun objected to the resolution, on the ground that it was a proposition to alter the rules of the House, which could not be entertained plainly that his intention was, of course, that Ja- ring on the Sergeant-at-Arms new duties.

several weeks attempting to elect their officers, and the real difficulty was that the friends of Slavery had refused to vote for those who were

against Slavery. Mr. King was here loudly called to order, and the Speaker decided that he could only proceed to make an explanation. Mr. King replied that he would express his whole object in rising, which was, to put an end to the whole proceeding. He would move to lay the appeal on the table. The Speaker said he could not entertain this motion from the gentleman from New York, as he could only explain. Subsequently, Mr. Burt was discussing some point of order, when he was called o order by Preston King.

The Speaker stated that the gentleman was out f order; whereupon— Mr. King insisted that the gentleman should Mr. McLane of Maryland moved that the gen-tleman be allowed to proceed; which motion was

agreed to.

Mr. Burt then proceeded in support of his resolution, and to reply to gentlemen on the other side of the question.
[So Mr. King, being a Free Soil man, was

shoked down, while Mr. Burt, holding an opposite faith, had free course !]
The question was taken on laying the appeal on the table, but the motion failed—yeas 101, nays 104. After various efforts to prevent a direct

vote on the appeal from the decision of the Speaker, the question was at last taken, "Shall the deeision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" Yeas 101, nays 102. The decision was not sustained, and the reso ution of Mr. Burt was ruled out of order.

The House then proceeded to take up the Messages of the President on the Speaker's table. The following Message, in reply to the resolution of Mr. Venable, was read : To the House of Representatives of the United States : I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of that body passed on the

31st of December last, the accompanying reports of Heads of Departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Exec-utive asked for by the resolution. On coming into office, I found the military com-nandant of the department of California exercis ing the functions of civil Governor in that Territory; and left, as I was, to act under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, without the aid of any legislative provision establishing a Government in that Territory, I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should take some action on that subject. therefore did not interfere with the powers of the military commandant, who continued to exer-

eise the functions of civil Governor as before, but I made no such appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

With a view to the faithful execution of the treaty, so far as lay in the power of the Executive, and to enable Congress to act at the present session, with as full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible on all matters of interest in these Ter-ritories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally

by the proper Departments.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of those Territories my desire that each Territory should, if prepared to comply with the requisi-tions of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State Constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admis sion into the Union as a State ; but I did not an sion into the Union as a State; but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorize the establishment of any such Government without the assent of Congress, nor did I authorize any Government agent or officer to interfere with or exercise any influence or control over the election of delegates, or over any convention, in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed Constitution. On the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were that all States was desirous to protect them in the forma-tion of any Government republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a Government must at the same and originate with themselves, without the inter-

rence of the Executive.

I am unable to give any information as to laws passed by any supposed Government in California, or of any census taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no informa-

tion on those subjects.

As already stated, I have not disturbed the arangements which I found had existed under my

predecessor.
In advising an early application by the people actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the op-portunity of avoiding occasions of bitter and an-gry dissensions among the people of the United

Under the Constitution, every State has the right of establishing, and from time to time altering, its unicipal laws and domestic institutions inde al Government, subject only to the prohibitions and guarantees expressly set forth in the Consti-tution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective States were not left exclusively to the respective States were not designed or expected to become topics of national agitation. Still, as, under the Constitution, Congress has power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories of the United States, every new acquisition of territory has led to discussions on the question whether the system of involuntary servitude which prevails in many of the States should or should not be prohibited in that Territory. The periods of exite prohibited in the Territory and the prohibited in the Territory and the prohibited in the Territory of the States and school district libraries and school appearance. hibited in that Territory. The periods of excitement from this cause which have heretofore occurred have been safely passed; but during the

interval, of whatever length, which may elapse before the admission of the Territories ceded by Mexico as States, it appears probable that similar excitement will prevail to an undue extent. Under these circumstances, I thought, and still hink, that it was my duty to endeavor to put it in the power of Congress, by the admission of California and New Mexico as States, to remove all occasion for the unnecessary agitation of the

public mind.

It is understood that the people of the western part of California have formed a plan of a State Constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress, and apply for admission as a State. This course on their part, though in accordance with, was not adopted exclusively

in accordance with, was not adopted exclusively in consequence of any expression of my wishes, inasmuch as measures tending to this end had been promoted by the officers sent there by my predecessor, and were already in active progress of execution before any communication from me reached California. If the proposed Constitution shall, when submitted to Congress, be found to be in compliance with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I earnestly recommend that it may receive the sanction of Congress.

The part of California not included in the proposed State of that name is believed to be uninhabited, except in a settlement of our countrymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

A claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the Territory commonly designated by the name of New Mexico. If the people of New Mexico had formed a plan of a State Government for that Territory, as ceded by the treaty of Guadulupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our Constitution would have a officered the means of obtaining an treaty of Guadulupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our Constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the question of boundary with Texas by a judicial decision. At present, however, no judicial tribunal has the power of deciding that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment. Meanwhile I submit to Congress the question, whether it would be expedient, before such adjustment, to establish a Territorial Government, which, by including the district so claimed, would practically establish a Territorial Government, which, by including the district so claimed, would practically decide the question adversely to the State of Texas, or, by excluding it, would decide it in her favor. In my opinion, such a course would not be expedient, especially as the people of this Territory still enjoy the benefit and protection of their municipal laws, originally derived from Mexico, and have a military force stationed there to protect them against the Indians. It is undoubtedly true, that the property, lives, liberties, and religion of the people of New-Mexico are better protected than they ever were before the treaty of cession.

Should Congress, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, anand the result was—yeas 106, nays 104. So the House refused to reconsider. Mr. Burt rose to a

Should Congress, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, annex a condition to her admission as a State affecting her domestic institutions contrary to the wishes of her people, and even compel her temporarily to comply with it, yet the State could change her Constitution at any time after admission, when to her it should seem expedient. Any attempt to deny to the people of the State the right of self government in a matter which pecu-

People. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must, as a State, submit to the will of their conquerors, in this regard, will meet with no cordial response among American freemen. Great numbers of them are native citizens of the United States, and not inferior to the rest of our countrymen in intelligence and patriotism; and no language of menace to restrain them in the exercise of an undoubted right, substantially guarantied to them by the treaty of cession it self, shall ever be uttered by me, or encouraged

and sustained by persons acting under my authority. It is to be expected that, in the residue of the Territory ceded to us by Mexico, the people residing there will, at the time of their incorporation into the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves.

No material inconvenience will result from the No material inconvenience will result from the want, for a short period, of a Government estab lished by Congress over that portion of the territory which lies eastward of the new State of California: and the reasons for my opinion that New Mexico will, at no very distant period, ask for admission into the Union, are founded on un-official information, which, I suppose, is common to all who have cared to make inquiries on that

Seeing, then, that the question which now excites such painful sensations in the country will in the end certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I again submit to your wisdom the policy recom-mended in my Annual Message, of awaiting the salutary operation of those causes, believing that we shall thus avoid the creation of geographical parties, and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the beneficial action of our politica cessary to the beneficial action of our political system. Connected, as the Union is, with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of present blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger it or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people found in the regard and affection of the people for each other. Z. TAYLOR. r each other.
Washington, January 21, 1850.

Mr. Venable moved that it be laid on the table, printed, and referred to the Committee on Terri-

tories. The House adjourned.

Tuesday, January 22, 1850.

SENATE. Mr. Cass resumed and closed his speech on the esolution of Mr. Foote, avowing that, as he beieved the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional, and as the Legislature of his State had instructed him o vote for it, he would, if obliged to vote yea or nay upon it, resign his seat.

The resolution was on motion laid upon the Mr. Phelps obtained the floor on the motion to

print the Vermont resolutions, and the Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House, after the transaction of the usua morning business, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr.

Bayly submitted the usual resolution for the reference of the several parts of the President's On this resolution, Mr. Clingman took occasion o deliver his views on the Territorial Question, and he was followed by Mr. Howard of Texas, at

ORGANIZATION OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

sippi got the floor, and the House adjourned.

the close of whose speech, Mr. Brown of Missis-

Columbus, January 18 .- The Senate met this orning. A call was demanded; and when the Senate was full, the Democrats refused to dispense with further proceedings under the call. After a silence of half an hour, Swift rose and said he was not actuated by vindictive or factious motives in offering the resolution he did yesterday, and that, if the Speaker resigned, he would Randall utterly refused to serve in that case Blake inquired of Swift if he pledged himself to vote for Converse, in case of his resignation? Swift replied, "certainly." The Speaker then, in a short speech, resigned the chair. Randall was nominated chairman, and Converse (Whig) elected Speaker on the first ballot. Converse had 25 thanks. A messenger was sent to the House, announcing that the Senate was organized. A joint committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly

were ready to receive any communication from COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK .- From the Message of Governor Fish, lately delivered to the egislature of New York, it appears that on the first day of July last there were 11,191 organized school districts in that State—being an increase

of 570 over the number reported last year; and the number of children taught in the common schools during the year was 778,309, being an in crease of 2,586 over the preceding year. There are 1,896 unincorporated and private There are 1,890 unincorporated and private schools in the State, comprising 72,785 pupils. The aggregate amount of public money received by the several common school districts, from all sources, during the year, was \$846,710.45. Of this sources, during the year, was \$540,710.40. Of this sum, \$625,456.69 were apportioned for the payment of teachers' wages, in addition to which, \$489,696.63 were raised for the same object by other means, making an aggregate of \$1,143,401.16 expended for the wages of teachers during the

The message states that the whole number of volumes in the school district libraries is 1,409,154.

More than 70,000 volumes have been purchased during the year, and \$93,10482 have been expended for district libraries and school apparatus. Of the schools before mentioned, thirty-five are for colored children, in which upwards of four thousand children have been taught at a school apparatus. thousand children have been taught, at an ex-

thousand children have been taught, at an expense of \$5,016.57.

The message estimates the condition, on the 30th of September last, of the three funds whose revenues are applied to the purposes of education, s follows:

cominon school ind—capital \$2,243,36336, revenue \$284,963.76, payments \$244,407.14. Literature fund—capital \$265,906.78, revenue \$42,086.96, payments \$43,436.64. United States deposite fund—capital \$4,014,420.71, revenue \$256,934.93, payments \$264,602.58." The Governor recommends that the project of an agricultural college be encouraged.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. 1 The Recent Arctic Expeditions, Article I. - United ervice Magazine.

2. Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature.—North Ameran Review.

3. Eighteen Hundred and Fifty.—Burritt's Christias

ritzen.

4. The Anauals for 1850.—Examiner.

5. Scientific Nomenclature.—Athenæum.

6. Lawyers, Clients, Witnesses, and the Public, contidu.—Examiner. With Poetry and Short Articles.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1830.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immen e extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
E. LITTELL & CO.,
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston. For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of our-and-u-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

USES OF THE WILD CHERRY. THE Plainfield (New Jersey) Union of September 28th

THE Plainfield (New Jersey) Union of September 28th, 1848, says:

The Wild Cherry Tree has been known for ages to be a most valuable and efficacious remedy for coughs, eo'ds, asthma, and consumption; and combined, as this Balsamis, with other valuable vegetable extracts, by a skillful physician, Dr. Wistar, it must of course be a highly efficacious remedy. Such, we have often been informed by those who have used it; it is; and we are not therefore surprised that it is in greater demand, for the dileases named, than any medicine now sold in this vicinity.

DOES ANY ONE DOUBT THE EFFICACY

with the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by SETH W.
FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

For sale by R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C., and
Druggists remerally, everywhere.

Looking over our Prospectus for 1849, we thought we could not do better than embody the larger portion of it, with some amendments, in the form of a New Prospectus for 1850, which we here subjoin. Those of our editorial brethren who may choose to notice it, will confer a favor that shall be reciprocated.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era.

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the esset of our Republican Institutions: That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing

lavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States which it exists: That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under

he exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch-ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of price-less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its eta

to place the election of a President in the hands of the Peo making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all

the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted

for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the ben -

efit of the People of the United States, to be donated in limed quantities to actual settlers who are landless: That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe

and between all nations, ought to be removed: and between all nations, ought to be removed:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not state or individual enterprise.

rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion rights, while we respect the courtesies, or Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its pirit and policy.

We have lately completed such arrangements for the Fon-

equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the Ample provision has been made for its LITERARY DE PARTMENT.

JOHN G. WHITTIER will continue Corresponding Editor. Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of

BIGN CORRESPONDENCE of the Era, as will make it at least

Essays.

Mrs. Southworth, Martha Russell, and Mary In-VING, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the list of PORTICAL CONTRIBUTORS, nothing more need be Having thus made ample arrangements for the General

merit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critics

particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak movements and current events.

Terms — two dollars per annum, always payable in ad-

us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five dollars.

All communications, on business of the Era or for publi-All communications, and cation, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH. In the Era of the 22d November is commenced an original will run through several successive numbers of the paper, till completed. An edition of this number is printed, so as furnish back numbers to new subscribers who may send in their subscriptions promptly.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR. The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every

month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments. Our object will be to make the paper an attractive com panion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children, we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications, but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the schoolroom, and the play-ground. it shall also be our care to terest them on all great subjects councated with the well-being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer-ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all rong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the

zreat Father and Benefactor of all. We have to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be forgotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cered

for accordingly.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as

regular contributors to our co'umns, several well known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name— T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In short, N. S. Archar and Emma D. E. N. Soutsworth. In short, we hope to make the paper just such a "Friend" as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a welcome guest, are now almost grown up men and women. ont they will perhaps mus some fixed as an old friend.

The first number will be issued on the first of November.

The terms will be—fifty cents a year for a single copy;

four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy It is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in with as little delay as possible. All communication be addressed to-MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

live copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding as

NEW YORK READING ROOM. NEW YORK READING ROOM.

TREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Siavery Society, No. 81 John street, New York. — The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all. In addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Siavery, favorable, and Pro-Siavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in mineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensive-collection of useful information.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be purchased overy Friday morning.

Nov. 11. WILLIAM HARNED. Office Agent.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrols, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to.

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 23. Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

BOARD and Rooms can be had, by the day, we menth, at the subscriber's, on Pennsylvania and between Third and Four and a half sits, Washington, Blee 6.55

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Bra. THE GREAT STONE FACE.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

One afternoon, when the sun was going down a mother and her little boy sat at the door of their cottage, talking about the Great Stone Face. They had but to lift their eyes, and there it was plainly to be seen, though miles away, with the sunshine brightening all its features.

And what was the Great Stone Face? Embosomed amongst a family of lofty mountains there was a valley so spacious that it contained many thousand inhabitants. Some of these good people dwelt in log buts, with the black forest all around them, on the steep and difficult hillsides. Others had their homes in comfortable Others, again, were congregated into populous villages, where some wild, highland rivulet. tumbling down from its birthplace in the upper mountain region, had been caught and tamed by human cunning, and compelled to turn the machinery of cotton factories. The inhabitants of this valley, in short, were numerous, and of many modes of life. But all of them, grown people and children, had a kind of familiarity with the Great Stone Face, although some possessed the gift of distinguishing this grand natural phenomenon more perfectly than many of their neighbors.

The Great Stone Face, then, was a work of Nature in her mood of majestic playfulness, formed on the perpendicular side of a mountain by some immense rocks, which had been thrown together in such a position, as, when viewed at a proper distance, precisely to resemble the features of the human countenance. It seemed as if an enormous giant, or a Titan, had sculptured his own likeness on the precipice. There was the broad vants, the harbingers of Mr. Gathergold, who, in arch of the forehead, a hundred feet in height, the nose, with its long bridge, and the vast lips, which, if they could have spoken, would have man, the noble man, the man of Prophecy, afvalley to the other. True it is, that if the spectator approached too near, he lost the outline of the gigantic visage, and could discern only a heap of ponderous and gigantic rocks, piled in chaotic ruin one upon another. Retracing his steps, how ever, the wondrous features would again be seen and the farther he withdrew from them, the mor like a human face, with all its original divinity intact, did they appear; until, as it grew dim in the distance, with the clouds and glorified vapor of the mountains clustering about it, the Grea

Stone Face seemed positively to be alive. It was a happy lot for children to grow up to manhood or womanhood, with the Great Stone were assembled to witness the arrival—"Here Face before their eyes, for all the features wer noble, and the expression was at once grand and sweet, as if it were the glow of a vast, warm heart, that embraced all mankind in its affections, and had room for more. It was an education only to look at it. According to the belief of many people, the valley owed much of its fertility to this benign aspect that was continually beaming over it, illuminating the clouds, and infusing its tenderness into the sunshine.

As we began with saying, a mother and her little boy sat at their cottage door, gazing at the Great Stone Face, and talking about it. The child's name was Ernest.

" Mother," said he, while the Titanic visage smiled on him, " I wish that it could speak, for it

So his mother told him a story that her own Face! mother had told to her, when she herself was younger than little Ernest; astory, not of things shrewdness of that sordid visage, and gazed up that were past, but of what was yet to come; a the valley, where, amid a gathering mist, gilded by the last sunbeams, he could still distinguish story, nevertheless, so very old, that even the Indians, who formerly inbabited this valley, had heard it from their forefathers, to whom, as they What did the benign lips seem to say? affirmed, it had been murmured by the mountain streams, and whispered by the wind among the day, a child should be born hereabouts, who was manhood, should bear an exact resemblance to face, nor any man that proved to be much greater or nobler than his neighbors-concluded it to be nothing but an idle tale. At all events, the great man of the prophecy had not yet appeared.

"Oh, mother, dear mother," cried Ernest, clap ping his hands above his head, "I do hope that I shall live to see him!" His mother was an affectionate and thoughtful

woman, and felt that it was wisest not to discourage the generous hopes of her little boy. So she only said to him-"Perhaps you may !"

And Ernest never forgot the story that his mother told him. It was always in his mind whenever he looked upon the Great Stone Face. He spent his childhood in the log-cottage where he was born, and was dutiful to his mother, and helpful to her in many things, assisting her much with his little hands, and more with his loving heart. In this manner, from a happy yet often pensive child, he grew up to be a mild, quiet, unbtrusive boy, and sun-browned with labor in the fields, but with more intelligence brightening his aspect than is seen in many lads who have been taught at famous schools. Yet Ernest had had taught at famous schools. Yet Ernest had had once in a while, it is true, his memory was brought no teacher, save only that the Great Stone Face became one to him. When the toil of the day was became one to him. When the toil of the day was over, he would gaze at it for hours, until he began to imagine that those vast features recognised him, and gave him a smile of kindness and encouragement, responsive to his own look of veneration. We must not take upon us to affirm that this was a mistake, although the Face may have this was a mistake, although the Face may have looked no more kindly at Ernest than at all the world besides. But the secret was, that the boy's tender and confiding simplicity discerned what other people could not see; and thus the love, which was meant for all, became his peculiar

money, he had set up as a shopkeeper. His name—but I could never learn whether it was his real one, or a nickname that had grown out of his habits and success in life—was Gathergold. Being shrewd and active, and endowed by Providence with that inscrutable faculty which developes itself in what the world calls luck, he became an exceedingly rich merchant, and owner of a whole fleet of bulky-bottomed ships. All the countries of the globe appeared to join hands for the more purpose of adding heap after heap to the nountainous accumulation of this one man's wealth. The cold regions of the north, almost within the gloom and shadow of the Arctic Circle, sent him their tribute in the gloom and shadow of the Arctic Circle, sent him their tribute in the gloom and shadow of the Arctic Circle, sent

said of him, as of Midas in the nois, that whatever he touched with his finger immediately glistened, and grew yellow, and was changed at once
into sterling metal, or, which suited him still better, into piles of coin. And, when Mr. Gathergold had become so very rich that it would have
taken him a hundred years only to count his
wealth, he bethought himself of his native valley,
and resolved to go back thither, and end his days
where he was born. With this purpose in view, where he was born. With this purpose in view, he sent a skilful architect to build him such a palace as should be fit for a man of his vast wealth

As I have said above, it had already been rumored in the valley that Mr. Gathergold had turned out to be the prophetic personage, so long and vainly looked for, and that his visage was the perfect and undeniable similitude of the Great Stone Face. People were the more ready to believe that this must needs be the fact, when they seheld the splendid edifice that rose, as if by enchantment, on the site of his father's old weather beaten farm-house. The exterior was of marble, so dazzlingly white that it seemed as though the whole structure might melt away in the sun farm-houses, and cultivated the rich soil on the gentle slopes or level surfaces of the valley. were gifted with the touch of transmutation, had been accustomed to build of snow. It had a richly ornamented portico, supported by tall pillars, beneath which was a lofty door, studded with silver knobs, and made of a kind of variegated wood that had been brought from beyond the sea. The windows, from the floor to the ceiling of each stately apartment, were composed, respectively, of but one enormous pane of glass, so transparently pure that it was said to be a finer medium than ever the vacant atmosphere. Hardly anybody had been permitted to see the interior of this palace; but it was reported, and with good semblance of truth, to be far more gorgeous than the outside, inso-much that, whatever was iron or brass in other ouses, was silver or gold in this; and Mr. Gathnouses, was saiver or gold in this; and Mr. Catheregold's bed-chamber, especially, made such a glittering appearance that no ordinary man would have been able to close his eyes there. But, on the other hand, Mr. Gathergold was now so inured to wealth, that perhaps he could not have closed his eyes, unless where the gleam of it was

certain to find its way beneath his eyelids. In due time, the mansion was finished; next came the upholsterers, with magnificent furnirolled their thunder accents from one end of the valley to the other. True it is, that if the specboy as he was, that there were a thousand ways in which Mr. Gathergold, with his vast wealth might transform himself into an angel of beneficence, and assume a control over human affairs as wide and benignant as the smile of the Great Stone Face. Full of faith and hope, Ernest and that now he was to behold the living likeness of those wondrous features on the mountain side. While the boy was still gazing up the valley, and fanoying, as he always did, that the Great Stone Face returned his gaze and looked kindly at him, the rumbling of wheels was heard, approaching swiftly along the winding road.

> omes the great Mr. Gathergold !" A carriage, drawn by four horses, dashed round the turn of the road. Within it, thrust partly out of the window, appeared the physiognomy a little old man, with a skin as yellow as if his own Midas-hand had transmuted it. He had a low forehead, small, sharp eyes, puckered about with innumerable wrinkles, and very thin lips, which made still thinner by pressing them foroibly he

together.
"The very image of the Great Stone Face!" shouted the people. "Sure enough, the old prophecy is true; and here we have the great man, come

And, what greatly perplexed Ernest, they seemed actually to believe that here was the likeness which they spoke of. By the road-side there chanced to be an old beggar-woman and two little beggar-children, stragglers from some far-off region, who, as the carriage rolled onward, held out their hands and lifted up their doleful voices, looks so very kindly that its voice must needs be pleasant. If I were to see a man with such a face, I should love him dearly."

"If an old prophecy should come to pass," answered his mother, "we may see a man, sometime swered his mother swered his mother swered his matter of their olocal was him to his native valley, and stated together, his face would kindle, unawars, and shine upon them, his face would kindle upon his face would kind or other, with exactly such a face as that."

"What prophecy do you mean, dear mother?" eagerly inquired Ernest. "Pray tell me all with as much good faith as ever, the people bel-

"He is the very image of the Great Stone But Ernest turned sadly from the wrinkled those glorious features which had impressed them-"He will come ! Fear not, Ernest-the man

will come !" The years went on, and Ernest ceased to be a tree-tops. The purport was, that, at some future boy. He had grown to be a young man now He attracted little notice from the other inhabitents of the valley; for they saw nothing remarkable in his way of life, save that when the labor of the day was over, he still loved to go apart and gaze and meditate upon the Great Stone but, inevitably as the murmur of a rivulet, came itants of the valley; for they saw nothing re labor of the day was over, he still loved to go apart and gaze and meditate upon the Great Stone the Great Stone Face. Not a few old-fashioned people, and young ones likewise, in the ardor of their hopes, still cherished an enduring faith in this old prophecy. But others—who had seen more of the world, had watched and waited till they were weary, and had beheld no man with such a ware weary, and had beheld no man with such a special people and register to their idea of the matter, it was a folly, indeed, but pardonable, inasmuch as Ernest was industrious, kind, and neighborly, and nei enlarge the young man's heart, and fill it with wider and deeper sympathies than other hearts. They knew not that thence would come a better wisdom than could be learned from books, and a better life than could be moulded on the defaced example of other human lives. Neither did Ernest know that the thoughts and affections which came to him so naturally, in the fields and at the fireside, and wherever he communed with himself, were of a higher tone than those which all as when his mother first taught him the old prophecy.—he beheld the marvellous features beaming adown the valley, and still wondered that their

human counterpart was so long in making his ap-By this time poor Mr. Gathergold was dead and buried; and the oddest part of the matter was, that his wealth, which was the body and spirit of his existence, had disappeared before his death, leaving nothing of him but a living skeleton, covered over with a wrinkled yellow skin. Since the melting away of his gold it had been very generative. melting away of his gold, it had been very generally conceded that there was no such striking resemblance, after all, betwirt the ignoble features of the ruined merchant and that majestic face upon the mountain side. So the people ceased to honor him during his lifetime, and quietly consigned him to forgetfulness after his decease. turned into a hotel for the accommodation of strangers, multitudes of whom came, every sum-mer, to visit that famous natural curiosity—the Great Stone Face. Thus, Mr. Gathergold being discredited and thrown into the shade, the man of Prophecy was yet to come.

It so happened that a native-born son of the which was meant for all, became his peculiar portion.

About this time, there went a rumor throughout the valley, that the great man, foretold from agas long ago, who was to bear a resemblance to the Great Stone Face, had appeared at last. It seems that, many years before, a young man had migrated from the valley and settled at a distant scaport, where, after getting together a little money, he had set up as a shopkeeper. His name—but I could never learn whether it was his real one, or a nickname that had grown out of his habitis and concerns in Missing and a middle come. So his had appeared in this peculiar of Old Blood-and-Thunder. This war-worn veteral middle and with his fellow-citizens, and neither thought nor cared about any effect which his progress through the country might have up-on the election. Magnificent preparations were made to receive the illustrious statesman; a cavallety, hoping to find repose where he remembered to have left it. The inhabitants, his old neighbors and their grown-up children, were resolved to welcome the renowned warrior with a salute of cannon and a public dinner; and all the more enthusiastically, it being affirmed that now, at last, the likeness of the Great Stone Face had actually appeared. An aid-de-camp of Old Blood-and-Thunder. This war-worn veteral healt surplement to shake hands with his fellow-citizens, and neither thought nor cared about any effect which his progress through the country might have up-on the election. Magnificent preparations were made to receive the illustrious statesman; a cavallety, hoping to his progress through the country might have up-on the election. Magnificent preparations were made to receive the illustrious statesman; a cavallety from the valley, made to receive the illustrious statesman; a cavallety is progress through the country might have up-on the election. Magnificent preparations were made to receive the illustrious statesman; a cavallety for the drum of the progress through the country made to receive the illustrious statesman; a which was meant for all, became his peculiar eran, being now infirm with age and wounds, and nortion.

said of him, as of Midas in the fable, that what-ever he touched with his finger immediately glis-surmounted, by his country's barner beneath oughs, with the narrel profusely intermixed, and surmounted by his country's banner, beneath which he had won his victories. Our friend Er-nest raised himself on his tip-toes, in hopes to get a glimpse of the celebrated guest; but there was a mighty crowd about the tables, anxious to hear the toasts and speeches, and to catch any word that might fall from the General in reply; and a volunteer company, doing duty as a guard, pricked ruthlessly with their bayonets at any particularly

quiet person among the throng. So Ernest, being he had not seen him.
"Here he is now!" cried those who stood near of an unobtrusive character, was thrust quite int the background, where he could see no more of Old Blood-and-Thunder's physiognomy than if it had been still blazing on the battle-field. To console himself, he turned towards the Great Stone Face, which like a faithful and long-remembered friend, looked back and smiled upon him through the vists of the forest. Meantime, however, he could overhear the remarks of various individuals, In the midst of all this gallant array, came an open barouche, drawn by four white horses; and in the barouche, with his massive head uncovered,

face on the distant mountain-side.
'Tis the same face, to a hair!" cried one man, cutting a caper for joy.
"Wonderfully like, that's a fact!" responded "Like !-why, I call it Old Blood-and-Thunder

himself, in a monstrous looking-glass!? cried a third. "And why not? He's the greatest man of this or any other age, beyond a doubt."

And then, all three of the speakers gave a great shout, which communicated electricity to the crowd, and called forth a roar from a thousand roices that went rewards a great shout went rewards for miles are a speakers. oices, that went reverberating for miles among the mountains, until you might have supposed that the Great Stone Face had poured its thunder breath into the cry. All these comments, and this vast enthusiasm, served the more to interest our friend; nor did he think of questioning that now, at length, the mountain-visage had found its hu-man counterpart. It is true, Ernest had imagined that this long-looked-for personage would appear in the character of a Man of Peace, uttering wisdom, and doing good, and making people happy But, taking a habitual breadth of view, with all his simplicity, he contended that Providence should choose its own method of blessing mankind, and could conceive that this great end might be effected even by a warrior and a bloody sword, should In scrutable Wisdom see fit to order matters so.

"The General! the General!" was now the cry Hush! silence! Old Blood-and-Thunder's going

to make a speech."

Even so; for, the cloth being removed, the General's health had been drunk amid shouts of applause, and he now stood upon his feet to thank the company. Ernest saw him! There he was, over the shoulders of the crowd, from the two litteries are developed and the coller upon the shoulders are developed as the coller upon the coller upon the shoulders are developed as the coller upon the collection t glittering epaulets and embroidered collar up-ward, beneath the arch of green boughs with intertwined laurel, and the banner drooping as if to shade his brow! And there, too, visible in the same glance, through the vista of the forest, appeared the Great Stone Face! And was there indeed, such a resemblance as the crowd had testified? Alas Ernest could not recognise it! He

"This is not the Man of Prophecy," sighed Ernest to himself, as he made his way out of the throng. "And must the world wait longer yet?" The mists had congregated about the distant ountain-side, and there were seen the grand and awful features of the Great Stone Face, awful but benignant, as if a mighty angel were sitting ong the hills, and enrobing himself in a cloudvesture of gold and purple. As he looked, Ernest could hardly believe but that a smile beamed over the whole visage, with a radiance still brighten ing, although without motion of the lips. It was probably the effect of the western sunshine, melting through the thinly diffused vapors that had swept between him and the object that he gazed at. But—as it always did—the aspect of his had never hoped in vain.

"Fear not, Ernest," said his heart, even as if

Ernest, he will come."

More years sped swiftly and tranquilly away.

Ernest still dwelt in his native valley, and was his life to unworldly hopes for some great good to mankind, that it seemed as though he had been ing old, a bountiful Providence had granted a new talking with the angels, and had imbibed a portion poet to this earth. He, likewise, was a native of of their wisdom unawares. It was visible in the calm and well-considered beaeficence of his daily life, the quiet stream of which had made a wide nre, the quiet stream of which had made a wide green margin all along its course. Not a day passed by, that the world was not the better because this man, humble as he was, had lived. He never stepped aside from his own path. never stepped aside from his own path, yet would always reach a blessing to his neighbor. Almost involuntarily, too, he had become a preacher. involuntarily, too, he had become a preacher.

The pure and high simplicity of his thought, which, as one of its manifestations, took shape in the good deeds that dropped silently from his hand, flowed also forth in speech. He uttered of those who heard him. His auditors, it may be

nomy and the benign visage on the mountain-side. But now, again, there were reports and many paragraphs in the newspapers, affirming that the likeness of the Great Stone Face had appeared upon the broad shoulders of a certain eminent atesman. He, like Mr. Gathergold and Old Blood-and-Thunder, was a native of the valley, but had left it in his early days, and taken up the trades of law and politics. Instead of the rich man's wealth and the warrior's sword, he had but a tongue, and it was mightier than both together. So wonderfully eloquent was he, that whatever he might choose to say, his auditors had no choice but to believe him; wrong looked like right, and but to believe him; wrong looked like right, and right like wrong; for when it pleased him, he could make a kind of illuminated fog with his mere breath, and obscure the natural daylight with it. His tongue, indeed, was a magic instrument; sometimes it rumbled like the thunder; sometimes it warbled like the sweetest music. It was the bleat of war, the sore of pages and it. was the blast of war-the song of peace; and it was the onset of war—the song of peace; and it seemed to have a heart in it, when there was no such matter. In good truth, he was a wondrous man; and when his tongue had acquired him all other imaginable success—when it had been heard in halls of state, and in the courts of princes and potentates—after it had made him known all over the world, even as a voice crying from shore to shore—it finally persuaded his countrymen to se-lect him as a candidate for the Presidency. Before this time—indeed, as soon as he began to grow celebrated—his admirers had found out the re-semblance between him and the Great Stone Face; and so much were they struck by it, that throughout the country this distinguished gentleman was known by the name of Old Stony Phiz. The phrase was considered as giving a highly favorable aspect to his political prospects; for as is likewise the case with the Popedom, nobody ever becomes President without taking a name other than his

While his friends were doing their best to make him President, Old Stony Phiz, as he was called, set out on a visit to the valley where he was born. Of course, he had no other object than to shake hands with his fellow-citizens, and nei-

now again, as buoyantly as ever, he went forth to behold the likeness of the Great Stone Face. The cavalcade came prancing along the road, with a great clattering of hoofs and a mighty cloud of dust, which rose up so dense and high that the visage of the mountain-side was completely hidden from Ernest's eyes. All the great men of the neighborhood were there on horseback; which rose the member of Concountries of the globe appeared to join hands for the mere purpose of adding heap after heap to the mountainous accumulation of this one man's waith. The cold regions of the mother of the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowing exactly him their tribute in the sake of knowi

precipice flung back the music; for then the Great Stone Face itself seemed to be swelling the tri-

Stone Face itself seemed to be swelling the triumphant chorus, in acknowledgment that, at
length, the Man of Prophecy was come.

All this while the people were throwing up
their hats and shouting, with enthusiasm so contagious that the heart of Ernest kindled up, and
he likewise threw up his hat, and shouted, as
loudly as the loudest—"Huzza for the great
man! Huzza for Old Stony Phiz!" But as yet
he had not seen him

Ernest. "There! There! Look at Old Stony Phiz and then at the Old Man of the Mountain, and see if they are not as like as two twin-broth-

sat the illustrious statesman, Old Stony Phis who were comparing the features of the hero with "Confess it," said one of Ernest's neighbors to bim, "the Great Stone Face has met its match at

> Now, it must be owned that, at his first glimps of the countenance which was bowing and smiling from the barouche, Ernest did fancy that there was a resemblance between it and the old familiar face upon the mountain side. The brow, with its massive depth and loftiness, and all the other features, indeed, were boldly and strongly hewn, as if in emulation of a more than heroic, of a Titanic model. But the sublimity and statelines the grand expression of a divine sympathy, that illuminated the mountain visage, and etherealized its ponderous granite substance into spirit, might here be sought in vain. Something had been originally left out, or had departed. And therefore the marvellously gifted statesman had always a weary gloom in the deep caverns of his eyes, as of a child that has outgrown its playthings, or a man of mighty faculties and little aims, whose life, with all its high performances, was vague and empty, because no high purpose had endowed it with reality. Still, Ernest's neighbor was thrusting his elbow

into his side, and pressing him for an answer—
"Confess! Confess! Is not he the very picture of your Old Man of the Mountain?"

"No!" said Ernest, bluntly, "I see little or no likeness."
"Then so much the worse for the Great Stone

Face!" answered his neighbor; and again he set up a shout for Old Stony Phiz. But Ernest turned away, melancholy, and almost despondent; for this was the saddest of his disappointments, to behold a man who might have fulfilled the prophecy, and had not willed to do so. Meautime, the cavalcade, the banners, the music, and the barouches swept past him, with the vociferous crowd in the rear, leaving the dust to settle down, and the Great Stone Face to be revealed again, with the grandeur that it had worn for untold centuries

worn for untold centuries

"Lo, here I am, Ernest!" the benign lips seemed to say. "I have waited longer than thou, and am not yet weary. "ear not; the man will come."

The years hurried onward, treading in their haste on one another's heels. And now they be-gan to bring white hairs, and scatter them over the head of Ernest; they made reverend wrinkles across his forehead, and furrows in his cheeks. He was an aged man. But not in vain had he grown old; more than the white hairs on his head were the sage thoughts in his mind; his wrinkles and furrows were inscriptions that Time had graved, and in which he had written legends of wisdom that had been tested by the tenor of a life. And Ernest had ceased to be obscure. Unsought for, undesired, had come the fame which so many seek and made him known in the great world, the limits of the valley in which he had dwelt so quietly. College professors, and even the active men of cities, came from far to see and converse with Ernest; for the report had gone abroad that this simple husbandman had ideas unlike those of other men, not gained from books, but of a higher tone—a tranquit and familiar majesty, as if he at. But—as it always did—the aspect of his had been talking with the angels as his daily marvellous friend made Ernest as hopeful as if he friends. Whether it were sage, statesman, or philanthropist. Ernest received these visiters with "Fear not, Ernest," said his heart, even as if the Great Face were whispering him, "fear not, from boyhood, and spoke freely with them of whatever came uppermost, or lay deepest in his heart or their own. While they talked together,

poet to this earth. He, likewise, was a native of the valley, but had spent the greater part of his wonderful endowments. If he sang of a moun grandeur reposing on its breast or soaring to its summit, than had before been seen there. If his theme were a lovely lake, a celestial smile had now been thrown over it, to gleam forever on its sur immensity of its dread bosom seemed to swell the Thus the world assumed another and a better a pect from the hour that the poet blessed it with his happy eyes. The Creator had bestowed him, as the last, best touch to his own handiwork. Cre-ation was not finished till the poet came to inter-

pret, and so complete it. his human brethren were the subject of his verse The man or woman, sordid with the common dus of life, who crossed his daily path, and the little child who played in it, were glorified if he beheld them in his mood of poetic faith. He showed the golden links of the great chain that intertwined them with an angelic kindred; he brought out the hidden traits of a celestial birth that made them worthy of such kin. Some, indeed, there were, who thought to show the soundness of their judgment by affirming that all the beauty and dignity of the natural world existed only in the pe who undoubtedly appear to have been spawned forth by Nature with a contemptuous bitterness she having plastered them up out of her refus stuff, after all the swine were made. As respects all things else, the poet's ideal was the truest

truth. The songs of this poet found their way to Er nest. He read them, after his customary toil, seated on the bench before his cottage door, where, for such a length of time, he had filled his repose with thought, by gazing at the Great Stone Face And now, as he read stanzas that caused the sou to thrill within bim, he lifted his eyes to the vast countenance beaming on him so benignantly.
"Oh, majestic friend," he murmured, address ing the Great Stone Face, "is not this man wor The Face seemed to smile, but answered not

word.

Now it happened that the poet, though he dwelt so far away, had not only heard of Ernest, but had meditated much upon his character, until he deemed nothing so desirable as to meet this man, whose untaught wisdom walked hand in hand with the noble simplicity of his life. One summer morning, therefore, he took passage by the railroad, and, in the decline of the afternoon, alighted from the cars at no great distance from Ernest's cottage. The great hotel, which had formerly been the palace of Mr. Gathergold, was lose at hand, but the poet, with his carpe his arm, inquired at once where Ernest dwelt, and was resolved to be accepted as his guest.

Approaching the door, he there found the good old man, holding a volume in his hand, which alternately he read, and then, with a finger between the leaves, looked lovingly at the Great Stone

Face.
"Good evening," said the poet. "Can you give a traveller a night's lodging?" "Willingly," answered Ernest; and then he added, smiling, "methinks I never saw the Great Stone Face look so hospitably at a stranger."

Stone Face look so hospitably at a stranger."

The poet sat down on the bench beside him, and he and Ernest talked together. Often had the poet held intercourse with the wittiest and the wisest, but never before with a man like Ernest, whose thoughts and feelings gushed up with such a natural freedom, and who made great truths so familiar by his simple utterance of them. Angels, as had been so often said, seemed to have wrought with him at his labor in the fields; angels seemed to have sat with him by the fireside:

As Ernest listened to the poet, he imagined that the Great Stone Face was bending forward to listen too. He gaze! earnestly into the poet glowing eyes. Who are you, my strangely gifted guest?" he

said.
The poet laid his finger on the volume that Ernest had been reading.
"You have read these poems," said he. "You

know me, then—for I wrote them!"

Again, and still more earnestly than before,
Ernest examined the poet's features; then turned
towards the Great Stone Face; then back, with an uncertain aspect, to his guest. But his countenance fell; he shook his head, and sighed.

"Wherefore are you sad?" inquired the poet.
"Because," replied Ernest, "all through life, I
have awaited the filfulment of a prophecy; and,
when I read these poems, I hoped that it might be

when I read these poems, I noped that it might be fulfilled in you."

"You hoped," answered the poet, faintly smiling, "to find in me the likeness of the Great Stone-Face! And you are disappointed, as formerly with Mr. Gathergold, and Old Blood-and-Thunder, and Old Stony Phiz! Yes, Ernest, it is my doom. You must add my name to those of the illustrious Three and record another failure. the illustrious Three, and record another failure of your hopes. For—in shame and sadness do speak it, Ernest—I am not worthy to be typified by yonder benign and majestic image!"

"And why?" asked Ernest; he pointed to the volume. "Are not those thoughts divine?"

"They have a strain of the Divinity," replied

the poet "You can hear in them the far-off echo of a heavenly song. But my life, dear Ernest, has not corresponded with my thought. I have had grand dreams, but they have been only dreams, because I have lived—and that, too, by my own choice—among poor and mean realities. Sometimes even—shall I dare to say it?—I lack faith in the grandeur, the beauty, and the goodness, which my own works are said to have made more evident in nature and in human life. Why hen, pure Seeker of the Good and True, should's thou hope to find me, in yonder image of the

The poet spoke sadly, and his eyes were dim with tears. So, likewise, were those of Ernest. At the hour of sunset, as had long been his fre quent custom. Ernest was to discourse to an as emblage of the neighboring inhabitants, in the open air. He and the poet, arm in arm, still open air. He and the poet, arm in arm, still talking together as they went along, proceeded to the spot. It was a small nook among the hills, with a gray precipice behind, the stern front of which was relieved by the pleasant foliage of many creeping plants, that made a tapestry for the naked rock, by hanging their festoons from all its rug-ged angles. At a small elevation above the ground, in a rich frame-work of verdure, there appeared a niche, spacious enough to admit a human figure, with freedom for such gestures as spontaneously accompany earnest thought and genuin-Into this natural pulpit Ernest ascended, and threw a look of familiar kindness around upon his audience. They stood, or sat, or re-clined upon the grass, as seemed good to each, with the departing sunshine falling obliquely over them, and mingling its subdued cheerfulness with the solemnity of a grove of ancient trees, beneath and amid the boughs of which the golden rays were constrained to pass. In another direction was seen the Great Stone Face, with the same cheer, combined with the same solemnity, in its

benignant aspect.

Ernest began to speak, giving to the people of what was in his heart and mind. His words had power, because they accorded with his thoughts, and his thoughts had neality and depth, because they harmonized with the life which he had always lived. It was not mere breath that this preacher uttered; they were the words of life, because a life of good deeds and holy love was melted into them Pearls, pure and rich, had been dissolved into this precious draught. The poet, as he listened, felt that the being and character Ernest were a nobler strain of poetry than he had ever written. His eyes glistening with tears, he gazed reverentially at the venerable man, and said within himself, that never was there an aspect so worthy of a prophet and a sage as that mild, sweet, thoughtful countenance, with the glory of white hair diffused about it. At a distance, but distinctly to be seen, high up in the golden light of the setting sun, appeared the Great Stone Face, with hoary mists around it, like the white hairs around the brow of Ernest. Its look of grand beneficence seemed to embrace the world

assumed a grandeur of expression, so imbued with benevolence, that the poet, by an irresistible impulse, threw his arms aloft, and shouted. "Be' old! Behold! Ernest is himself the likeness of the Great Stone Face!"

Then all the people looked, and saw that what the deep-sighted poet said was true. The proph-ecy was fulfilled. But Ernest, having finished what he had to say, took the poet's arm, and walked slowly homeword still honize that some walked slowly homeward, still hoping that some wiser and better man than himself would by-andby appear, bearing a resemblance to the GREA

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A MALE TEACHER, to take charge of a Manual Labor Sahool in the West, for Colored People. The school is situated in a pleasant and healthful section of country. It has been founded on a bequest left by a coensach philanthropist, and all that's now needed, to carry into effect his benevolent purpose, is a Principal Teacher of the requisite qualifications. None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactery testimonials of character and competence. Communications on the subject, post paid, may be addressed to

G. BAILEY,

Nov. 8

Washington, D. C.

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S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, (Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era. THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.

THE WATER-CURE JUURNAL.

THE Water-Cure Journal and Herald of Reforms in published monthly, at one dollar a year, in advance, con taining thirty-two large octavo pages, illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the structure and anatomy of the entir human body, with familiar explanations, easily to be understood by all classes. numan body, with familiar explanations, easily to be under-stood by all classes.

The Water-Cure Journal, emphatically a Journal of Health, embracing the true principles of Life and Longerity, has now been before the public several years; and they have expressed their approval of it by giving it a monthly circulation of upwards of Fitten Thousand copies. This

circulation of upwards of Fitteen Thousand copies. This Journal is edited by the leading Hydropathic practitioners, aided by numerous able contributors in various parts of our own and other countries. FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers, Nov. 15—3m Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau st., N. Y. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THIS Journal is a monthly publication, containing thirty six or more octavo pages, at One Dollar a year, in advance:
To reform and perfect ourselves and our race, is the most exalted of all works. To do this, we must understand the human constitution. This, Phrenology, Physiology, and Vital Magnetism, en-brace, and hence fully expound all the laws of our being, conditions of happingss, and causes of misery—constituting the philosopher's stone of Universal Truth.

PHRENOLOGY. PHRENOLOGY.

Each number will contain either the analysis and location of some phrenological faculty, illustrated by an engraving, or an article on their combinations; and also the organization and character of some distinguished personage, accompanied by a likeness, together with frequent articles on Physiognomy and the Temperamen's

The Phrenological Journal is subblished by FOWLERS & WELLS,

Clinton Hall, 129 and 134 Nassan st., N. York,
To whom all communications should be addressed.

Nov. 15—3m

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-TUTE,

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States—situ-of Gloucester Founty, New Jersey, and five miles from Red Bank—having been opened under favorable auspices, is now in successful operation, for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Brunchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous dis-ease-, under the superintendence of Dr. Dexter, formerly Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts.

Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts.

This Institution was built expressly for a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quarity.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment; but a few years have elapsed since the first Water Cure Institution was opened in the U. S, and the result of its administration, in both acute and chronic diseases, has convinced the west increduleup of the efficient the rough and assonantly gures which may been energed at this institution, (nowithstanding they have permission from many patients to do so.) Should any applicant desire in-formation of this kind, they will be referred to the satients themselves, who will certify to the benefit which they re-ceived while at the Parkeville Institute.

The winter is the best season for Hydropathic treatment.

The winter is the best season for Hydropathic treatment.

"Diseases gallop on towards a cure in the cold season, while
the instinctive tendencies of the system are more manifest,"
re-action being then more easily produced.

In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, who
was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this
country, the utmost confidence may be placed.

The location of the Institution has been selected for the

At that moment, in sympathy with a thought which he was about to utter, the face of Ernest named a grandous of arranging as included it is often Water Cure. THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

Has been constructed after the European plan; every room being provided with a plunge, foot, and sitz bath. The douch has a fall of about thirty feet, while the main plunge is supplied from an exclusive spring of cold water.

The servants and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and all accustomed to the conomy of an Hydropathic establishment.

Partically it is about nine miles from Philadelphic and the greatest care, and all accustomed to the economy of an Hydropathic establishment.

Parkeville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, surrounded by a fourishing neighbourhood of industrions and enterprising armers. Communication may be had with the City, either by water or otherwise, several times daily. There are churches and schools in its immediate vicinity. The Managers, while they offer the advantages of their Institution to the diseased, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

Terma—for the first four weeks, Ten Dollars per week, after that, Eight Dollars per week, which includes board, treatment, and all other charges, except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation, will be charged accordingly. The water treatment is not a panasea that will cure all diseases; it is therefore necessary that each applicant should shave the benefit of a careful examination: In every instance the doctor will candidly state his opinion, and then applicants wil be at liberty to become patients or not, as they think proper. This examination can be made in Phila-

applicants will be at liberty to become patients or not, as they think proper. This examination can be made in Phila-delphia, or at the Institute, for which a fee of five dollars is to be paid at the time of making the examination. Persons at a distance can obtain an opinion as to the pro-bable effect of the water treatment, by enclosing ten dollars, accompanied by a written statement of their case. Application to be made to Samuel Wher, Secretary, 58 premises.

Patients will be expected to bring wish them two liner sheets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the largetime. Institute.

At the Livery Stable, they can procure carriages or sad dle horses, (for Ladies or Gentlemen.) and such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville can have them well taken care of, at livery stable prices.

A stage runs daily from the institute to Red Bank.

Oct. 25-tf

REVOLUTION IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE Holden's Illustrated Dollar Magazine.

SINCE the death of the projector of this popular Maga sine, the property has passed into the bands of the sub-scriber, who will continue to publish it at the Publication Office. No. 109 Nassau Street, New York,

THE NEW VOLUME, THE NEW VOLUME,

To be commenced on the lat of January, 1850, will comprise many important im provements, which, it is believed, will render the Magazine one of the best periodicals published in the country, as it certainly is the cheapest. Among these improvements will be new and beautiful type, fine calendered paper, a higher order of illustrations than those heretofore given, and contributions from some of the ablest writers in America. It is the aim of the proprietor to publish a Popu lar Magazine, adapted to the wants of all classes of reading people in the Republic, which shall be both instructive and amusing, and free alike from the grossness which characterises much of the cheap literature of the day, and from the vapidity of the so-called "Ladies' Magazine." The Illustrations will consist of Original Drawings engraved on wood by the best artists;

Portraits of Remarkable Persons and Views of Remarkable Places,

Illustrated by pen and pencil. A strict revision will be exercised, that no improper article or word chall ever be admitted, so that it may safely be taken by persons of the utmost refinement, and read at the fireside for the amusement or instruction of the family circle.

The Review department of the Magazine will contain brief critical notices of all the new publications of the day, and will form a complete chronicle of current literature.

From the business and literary connections already established, the best assistance that the country can afford will be secured for completing the plans of the publisher, and nothing will be wanting that ample pecuniary resources and watchful industry can obtain, to make the Magazine the Leading Literary Periodical of America.

The extremely low rate at which it is published precludes

Portraits of Remarkable Persons and Views of

Leading Literary Periodical of America.

The extremely low rate at which it is published precludes the hope of profit, except from a circulation greater than that which any literary periodical has ever yet attained; but with the new avenue daily opening for the circulation of works of merit; the constantly increasing population of the country; the cheapness of the Magasine, and the superiority of its literary and artistic attractions to those of any other work now issued; the proprietor fearless y engages in an enterprise which will be sure to benefit the public if it should not enrich himself.

The Magazine will be under the editorial charge and su

Charles F. Briggs, who has been connected with it from the beginning.

The "Pulpit Portraits," a series of biographical sketches accompanied by well-engraved Portraits of Eminent Divine of the American Churches, which have formed a conspicuou feature of "HOLDEN," will be continued in the succeeding Volumes of the Magazine, and will render it of peculiar valu to religious people of every denomination.

The Fifth Volume

The Magazine will be under the editorial charge and su-

The Fifth Volume will commence on the First of January next, but will be issuent the litth of December. Each number will consist of 64 Pages, and Numerous Engravings,

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One Bollar a Year
in advance; the Mag sine will be plainly and carefully directed, and sent by mail at the risk of the subscribers. As
each number will be stereotyped, missing or lost numbers
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presence of the Postmaster, as a dence of the fact.
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Inclusive, at \$1 each.
Newspaper publishers who will insert this Prospectus four
times, and notices the Magazine monthly, will receive a bound
volume for the year 1849, and an exchange for the coming
year: they are requested to send only those papers in which
the Prospectus and notices appear. Letters must be addressed to *Holden's Dollar Magazine, No. 109 Nassau St.,
New York, and post-paid in all cases.
New York, and post-paid in all cases.

New York," and post-paid in all cases. Oot 25-3m. W. H. DIETZ, Proprietor.

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Auto-Biography of H. C. Wright: Human Life, illustrated in my individual experience as a Child, a Youth, and a Man. By Henry C. Wright. "There is properly no history; only biography."—R. W. Emerson. Price §1. The above works are just published and for sale by Sept. 27.—6m BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill, Boston

NOTICE.

To George Williams, John S. Williams, John W. Pound, and Daniel A Van Valkenburgh:
You and each of you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Christopher C. Parker, rec iver of the property of George and Walter Williams in the hands of John S. Williams and J-hn W Pound, and the complaint of Lyman A. Spalding, which is filed in the Cirrk's office of Ningara county, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at the village of Lockport, in the county of Ningara, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; or, in default the cof, the plaintiff will apply to the Supreme Court, at a term thereof to be held at the court house in the village of Lockport on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1850, for the relief defanded in the complaint.

Dec. 20—6t

Plaintiff's Attorney. NOTICE.

Dated December 8, 1849. THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 25 Corubill. Frice, by mail, 50 cents a year; derivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents.

GEORGE W. LIGHT, Nov. 25.

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Dec. 13-3t

THE subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to obtain patents in the United Ytates or in foreign countries, an I will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

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CORRESPONDENTS and others desiring to communicate with the undersigned will please direct their letters and papers to Fulton, Oswego county, New Yerk, my present post office address.

J. C. HARRINGTON.

DE WOLF & FARWELL. TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, WILLIAM W. FARWELL GREATIMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE

ING AND GROOVING LUMBER.

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